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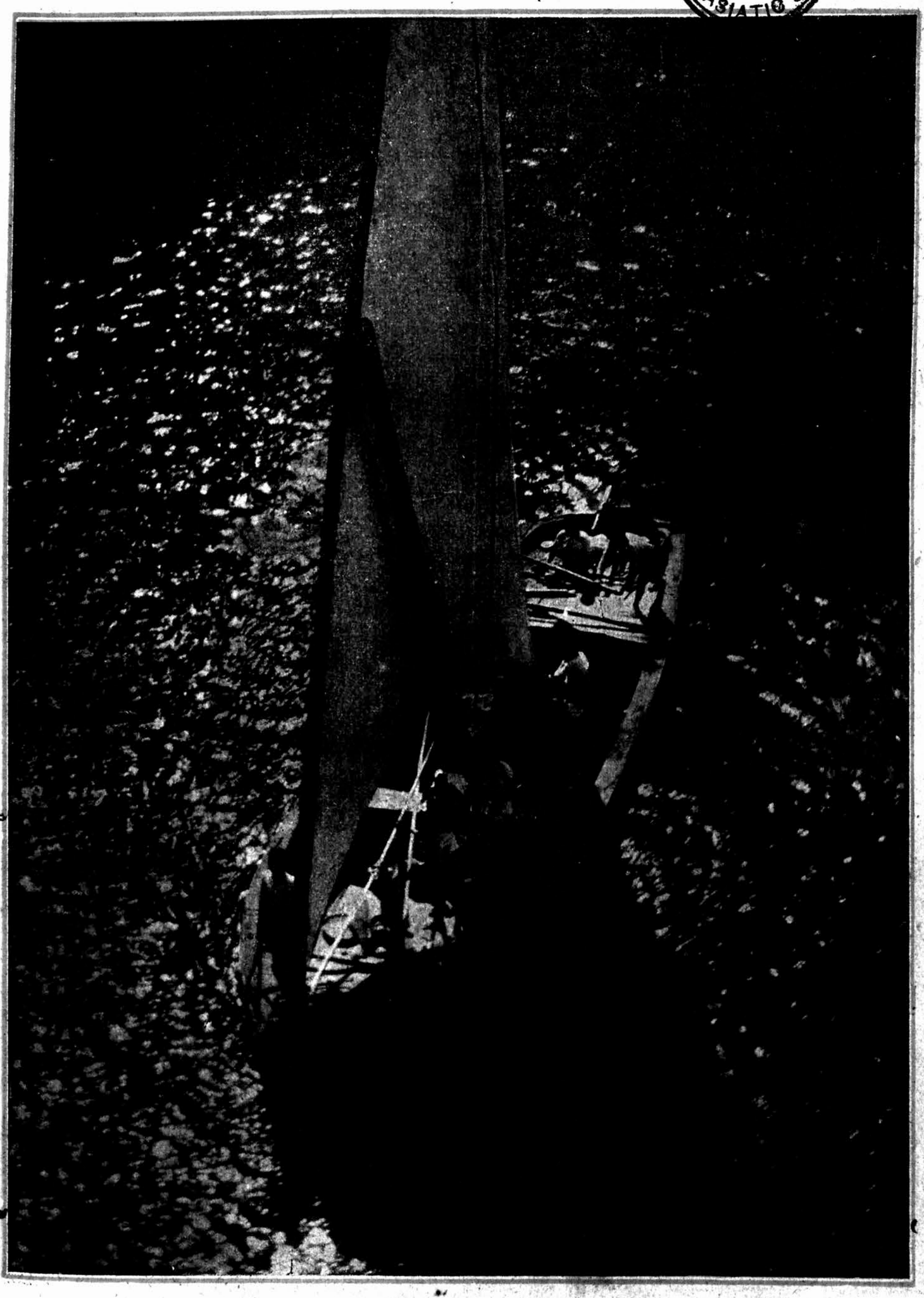

—H. J. Chevli

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SAIL

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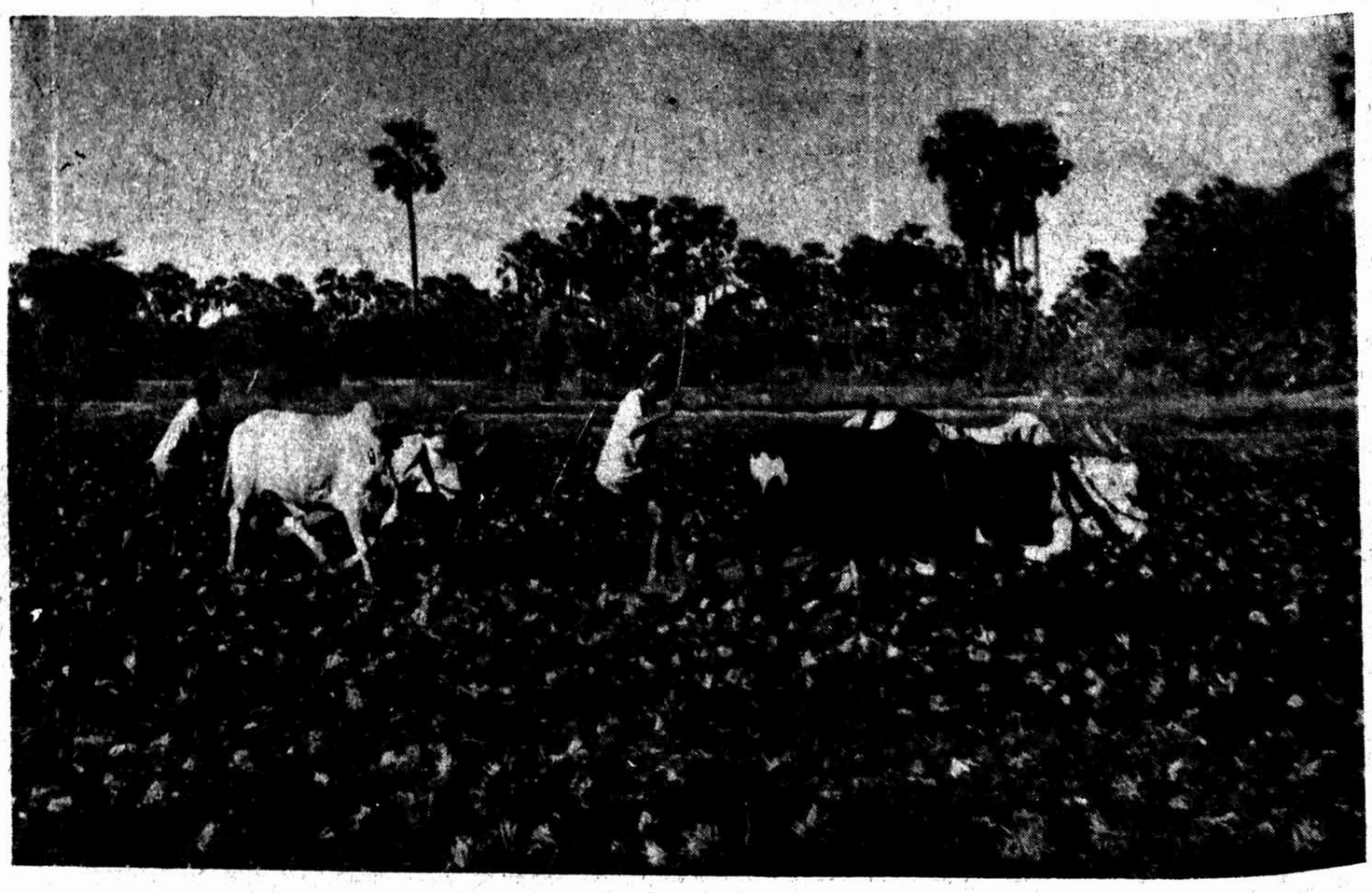

"THE TOILERS".

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

"Lezim" dance by girls of The Mahila Mandal Industrial Classes conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay.

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ROADSIDE CAMEOS—VI

Eight Thousand Miles And Love

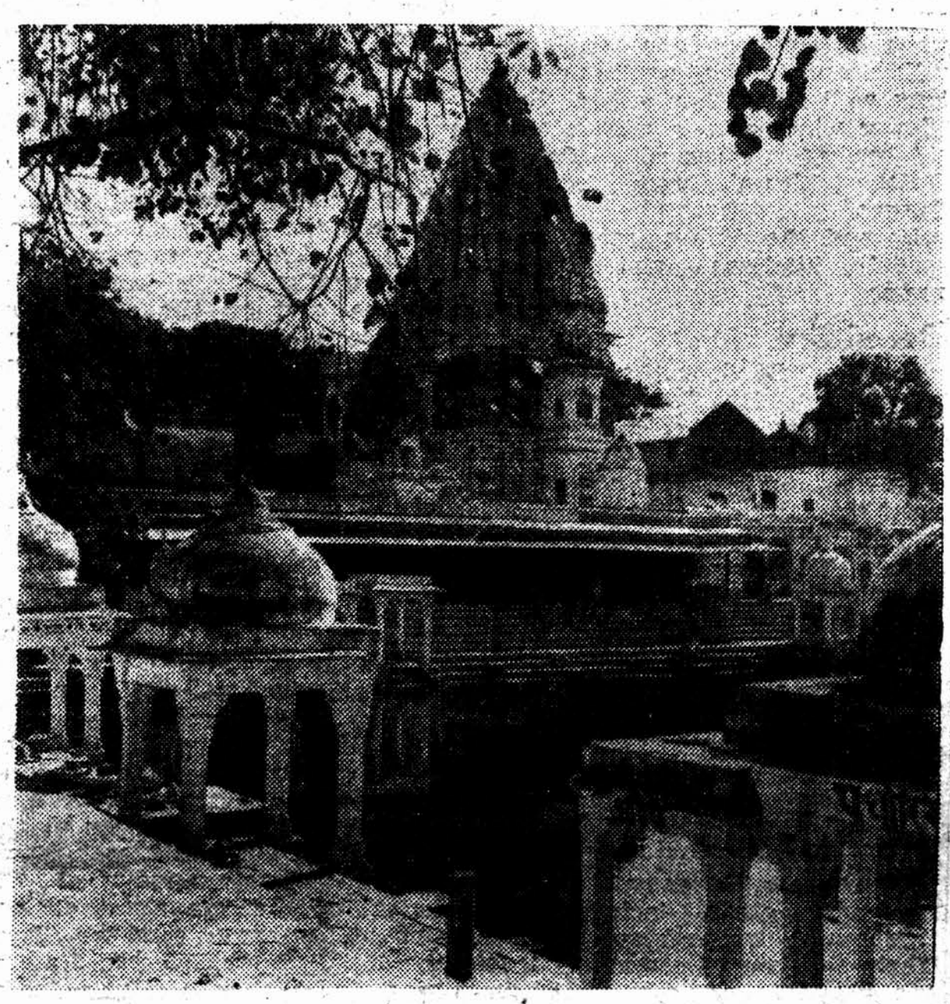
(BY J. N. SAHANI).

Eight thousand miles! That is what the speedometer on my car indicates. For the first time in three months my "Opel" is having a ride, while I sit in the window of my Hotel and enjoy a view of the open sea. It has been put on two rails, and is having a bath, an oil massage, and a careful toilet. My midget deserves all the attention that the three men engaged in the job are giving it. It has had to run upto high altitudes and down giddy inclines, it has had to wade through fast torrents and jolt over dangerous pits, it has had to do forced marches over tracks more treacherous than furrowed fields, without rest, mostly without care, and always without regard to its normal capacity.

As I sit in my Hotel window, looking sometimes at my car, and sometimes, at the open undulating sea, memories of strange places that I have visited come back to me. It strikes me that nowhere in the world has man raised so many monuments to glorify and immortalize love, as in India. I am not just now thinking of the Taj. In fact the Taj is such a consummate interpretation and glorification of love, that it has overshadowed many more humbler, but equally sincere tributes paid by human hands to this emotion. I have seen the Taj many times, and during my recent travels. But I would not insult it with a description.

Gwalior Fort

To Raja Mansingn of the Kachwa Clan of the Rajputs is attributed the construction of the Gwalior Fort. The large massive structure has been verily hewn out of the hill, the entire seven miles of whose area it occupies. But it is not its unassailable character which makes it so important. In it lies a palace where the milk-maid queen of Raja Man Singh lived. A stream of crystal water keeps gushing through the rocks. The source of this mysterious stream is traced to the little village to which the Cinderella Milk-maid belonged. It was her fancy that she would give her hand in marriage to the king only if he could make it possible for her to bathe every day in the waters of the stream that flowed near her village. Was it Chambal? What is true of the Gujri Mahal and the sparkling spring of love near it, is perhaps true of the Man Mandar—that simple but exquisite piece of architecture, which bears rich testimony to the taste of Raja Man Singh. Only the hand of love, again could have immortalized the relation of a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law, in that wonderful temple familiar to visitors to the Gwalior Fort as 'Sas Bahu Ka Mandir.' Both this temple and the 'Teli Ka Mandir' belong to the same period in history. The rich variety and perplexing uniformity of their carvings, the symbolism of their sculpture, the intoxicating sense of profusion and abandon in their design, reveal to the visitor the same spirit, the same soul stirring sentiment that created the Taj.



The Great Mahakaleshwar Temple (Ujjain).

Romance Of Baz Bahadur

Seven hundred miles away on the top of a plateau, in the bosom of another fort much larger in area, and perhaps equally unassailable, overlooking the endless stretches of Malwa, sparkles in the golden beams of the setting sun, a lake fed by the fresh waters of a natural spring, also bearing eternal witness to the love of a king for a Rajput Maid. Baz Bahadur the third king of Malwa, unlike his militant ancestors, was a patron of the fine arts. He was specially fond of music and poetry. One day riding near the jungles of Khalghat on the banks of the Narbada, he heard the sweet notes of tender music. He followed the sound "so the story goes." "Where seated beneath a bargat tree a young Hindu maiden was singing to the woods and to the deer and birds which had thronged thither to listen to her voices. He was dazzled by her beauty and enchanted by her unrivalled song. Her conversation riveted his love. He strove to win her heart and hand. The first was speedily his, but the splendid lot to which he wooed her could not tempt her to dishonour the sacred race from which she sprang. She replied to all his overtures: "When the Narbada shall flow through Mandu, I will be thy bride, but not till then." Baz Bahadur determined that the river should obey the voice of love, and climb the mountain height. He assembled the strength of his kingdom, axe in hand, to try the force of art. The river god, dreading to measure his strength against the majesty of love, rose before the astonished people in the form of a giant, whose forehead was lost in the skies. "Desist", he cried, "from thy rash attempt, but receive the well-merited reward of thy love, repair to Mandu, to a spot which overlooks our flood, search there for our sacred 'tamarisk' and dig wherever it is found, beneath it, thou shalt come to a pure spring which, being tributary to us, is part of our divinity. Thither bear thy bride, to live as she has often sworn to live, upon the borders of her natal river," The King obeyed, he found the 'tamarisk' and the spring, he dug the reservoir, he built near its place, and constructed a fine aqueduct to lead waters of the fountain to the baths of the palace.'

Rupmati was one of the finest dancers in Malwa and a reputed courtezon of the period. She was also a poet and a singer. Once she offered to dance for Baz Bahadur, on an untwisted thread, on the condition that the territory she could thus cover without breaking the thread should be presented to her. Before she could dance beyond the palace gates, the thread broke. Baz Bahadur told her that she had lost the bet, as the palace was not his territory but his home. But so fascinated was he by the culture and charm of Rupmati, that he made her his wife.

Mandu Fort

Overlooking the great plain of Malwa rise two towers lending poetic touch to an otherwise simple stone structure. From these towers Rupmati sang the love ditties composed by herself, immortalizing her love for Baz Bahadur as the moon spread its silver cloak on the spreading plain of Malwa. Mandu fort, is perhaps the largest of its kind in the world. It has a fine collection of ancient buildings. Hosangs's tomb is a modest but artistic structure. The Jamia Mosque, and the Ashrafi Palace are half Scythian half Moghul in design and architecture. The Jahaz Palace, where in later years a special wing was built by Nur Jehan, and where both Jehangir and Shah Jahan revelled with their favourite Begums and concubines, is like a structure from the Arabian nights. It is colossal in length and small in width and built amidst two lakes. Larger than any palace intended for living, that I have seen, in a setting particularly suited for Romance and Love.

Jungle Kingdom Of Bundelas

The Jahaz Palace reminds me of another large structure, which was intended for living purposes, but which has continued to be inhabited only by spirits and ghosts. Memory goes back to the days of the Bundhela Rajputs. It goes further back than even the story of Champat Bundela whose treachery to Dara won Aurangzeb the battle of Chambals and the the crown of India. It goes back to the days of Bir Singh Dev, who from a free-booter became a general under Jehangir, and for the murder of Abul Fazl was awarded the jungle kingdom of Bundhelkhund. Orchha fully bears the impress of his mighty hand. But it is in Datia that he decided to settle down with his enormous family and dependants. Here he constructed a wonderful palace, "larger than any castle, bigger than any palace and stronger than any fort." The building rises in seven stories, and is as wonderful a specimen of engineering skill as it is of exquisite architectural craftsmanship. Soon after the building had been completed, but before Bir Singh Dev and his family could occupy it, the great soldier died. According to local belief, the spirits of Bir Singh Dev, and of many dead ancestors and those dear and near to him, reside in the building, and are reported to have been moving at night on several occasions. The belief is so strong, that ever since the huge building has remained unoccupied.

Reverting to the memorials raised to love, at Sipri, in Gwalior State, one witnesses a more or less modern rendering of an eternal theme. Here a building, half temple, half palace, rises in dreamy splendour in a Moghul garden, commemorating the love of a son for his mother. The palace was erected by the late Maharaja of Gwalior in memory of his mother. Here musicians, chobdars, maid servants, keep attending on the "mother" day in

(Continued On Page 43.)

Three Days In A German Women's Labour Camp

By JOY WRIGHT

I have just spent some days in a German Women's Labour Camp.

By October 1, 1937, there were 545 of these camps for women in Germany. The 10,000 young women now in the Labour Service are being joined by another 10,000.

I felt that I would like to know something about this movement in which 20,000 young women between the ages of 18 and 25 from all classes of society voluntarily live for six months with the utmost frugality under strict discipline, and work six hours a day digging potatoes, tending cattle, cooking or scrubbing in some peasant cottage

Some good friends of mine in Berlin arranged the visit for me through the authorities. I had to supply them with a synopsis of my life and two photographs of myself; a quite natural precaution to take before allowing a foreigner to stay as a guest in a Government institution. Quite shortly came back the permission. They chose one of the camps in the East of Germany near Schweibus. As I left Berlin behind me on that Friday morning I felt a certain amount of trepidation. I had heard many tales of the severity of life in these Labour Camps, and I am not much given to hard living myself. At the little wayside station I was met by a rather stern looking young woman in the khaki uniform of the Women's Labour Service. (I discovered later that she wasn't as stern as she looked). She greeted me, told me to wait a moment, and disappeared, returning in two minutes with a bicycle in each hand. My heart sank. It is twenty years since I rode a bicycle. But I knew that I was already considerably privileged in being allowed to visit the Labour Camp at all, so to cavil at the means of locomotion provided by my hostess would have been churlish. After several attempts I succeeded in mounting the bicycle; my companion had gallantly strapped my luggage on to the back of her machine, and off we went. I decided cycling must be like swimming, once you learn it you never forget. Nevertheless I could have wished that the five miles to the camp had been shorter by half. Getting off the wretched machine was another story. Luckily I found a convenient doorway and propped the bicycle against it while I clambered off

Leader Of The Camp

Down the path to meet me came the Leader of the camp, Fraulein Kottmaier. I felt rather like a new girl at school. In those seconds while I walked towards her there flashed through my mind "Heavens above, I've got lipstick on". I tried to remember how much lipstick I had put on that morning, and whether I had remembered to powder over it so that it didn't look too glaring. I gave as well a hasty thought to my finger nails and thanked my lucky stars that I have never been a disciple of the blood-red school. I hoped my "light-rust" might pass un-noticed. Whether it did or not, I never found out; but by the warmth of the welcome I was given from both the Camp Leader and later from the girls themselves, I conclude that if they did notice these things they absolved me on the grounds that I was English, not German.

It was by this time about one o'clock and the girls of the camp were still at their work in the neighbouring village and settlement. While we waited for them to come back, the leader showed me around the camp. It is established in what was the Dower House of a Castle, and stands just inside the Castle Gates. On the ground floor was the camp Common Room, a big dining room with four long tables of wood, scrubbed to a dazzling whiteness, walls distempered in sunshine yellow, and in the centre of one long wall what they called their "flower window," a wide-window sill banked with growing flowers. On the tables also were bowls of flowers.

Beyond the dining room were model kitchens and laundry rooms.

Dormitory

On the first floor the bedrooms were arranged. Ten or twelve girls slept in each room in double decker bunk-like beds. The bedding consisted of a straw mattress, no pillow, and a blanket folded and covered by a cover of blue and white check linen. (I slept on a straw mattress myself and found it quite comfortable). On this floor also was the washroom where each girl had her own bowl and small bench.

The floor above was occupied with locker rooms for clothes and shoes. Each girl had a locker with a key in which she kept her clothes and personal possessions.

There were 38 women in this particular camp, including the leader and two assistant leaders. Their ages varied from 18 to 25 years, and I was somewhat surprised to find that the average age seemed to be about 21 years. I had expected the majority of the girls to be nearer 18 years old.

To Work

As we finished our tour of the house the girls began to return from their work, some on foot and some cycling. They were wearing their working uniform, a butcher blue drill dress, with short sleeves and peter pan collar, a pinafore of navy blue spotted in white, and a red kerchief on their heads. A very neat and practical uniform it looked. They seemed cheerful and happy coming up the road in twos and threes chatting and laughing. When they saw us they gave a friendly "Heil Hitler". There was nothing military about their greeting. The days when one used to have the feeling that the German's greeting of "Heil Hitler" held something of defiance in it have gone, it has become almost as benign a salutation as the Bavarian's "Gruss Gott."

On their return to the camp the girls changed for their leisure hours into their own private clothes and we all gathered in the big dining room for dinner. It was a very good dinner too of a simple kind. Rissoles we should call them, the Germans call them Hamburger steaks, and boiled potatoes. Two of the girls are detailed each week for kitchen service and they prepare the meals, another two are on table service, which consists of laying the table, clearing awav and washing up.

After dinner everyone went to bed for one and a half hours. There was no compulsion to sleep, they could read or sew if they wished, but most of them after six and a half hours work in field or cottage were only too glad to sleep for this time. At 4-30 they assembled again in the dining room for a short period of instruction by the camp leader. On this particular afternoon she was talking about the position of the farmer and peasant in the life of the nation, glorifying country life and the people who work on the land. Three times a week this period of the day is occupied by lectures, and on the other two afternoons by folk dancing and handwork. Saturdays and Sundays are recreation days.

Supper

At 6-30 came supper; cocoa made with gherikins of rye spread with gherikins or sausage meat, and a delicious salad. The salad was so good that I asked how it was made and was told that it consisted of white cabbage finely shredded, chopped apples and gherkins, with an oil and vinegar dressing.

Supper is usually followed by one of the girls reading aloud from a newspaper, but just as we were starting with this a knock at the door hailed with wild enthusiasm by the assembly announced the arrival of the two assistant leaders of the camp, returned from the Reich Party Days in Nuremberg, which they had attended as delegates from their camp.

For the next hour they entertained us with a graphic description of their experiences, tumbling over one another in their eagerness to tell us all about it. In the middle of all the description of camps and uniforms the young voices dropped to an awed whisper "And . . . . then . . . came . . . the . . . . Leader . . . .

Certainly Hitler has the whole hearted adoration of the young people of Germany.

Hitler Salute

At 8-25 we all trooped out into the garden and assembled around and flag staff with arms raised at the Hitler salute while the flag was lowered.

The Women's Labour Service has its own flag, a swastika flanked by ripe ears of wheat.

And so to bed!

At 5 o'clock next morning I was awakened by the sound of scurrying feet and rolled out of bed just in time to see my comrades in their neat shorts and vests set off for a sharp ten minutes of physical jerks in the open air.

The next half hour was devoted to washing, dressing, making beds and putting rooms in order. Five minutes before six o'clock we assembled again while the flag was hoisted, 4 o'clock was breakfast time. Breakfast consisted of milk soup is a kind of gruel made with milk, thicker than English gruel but rather thinner than our porridge. A second breakfast arrived at 9 o'clock for those who were working in the camp. The peasants for whom they work usually provide the girls with an equivalent meal.

Field Labour

At 7 o'clock the "arbeitsmaiden" set out for their work in the neighbouring fields and cottages. Later in the morning I was round to see them at it. In the first house the "arbeitsmaid" was busy making cake for the family tea, the other side of the road another was up on top of a threshing machine lending a hand. Just along the way we looked in through a kitchen door and found the arbeitsmaid mopping up the floor. Another visit discovered one of them in the cowshed milking the cows.

I asked one of the peasant women how she liked having a strange young woman sent to help her. She told me that at first, she and her neighbours were a bit doubtful about the idea, but once the awkwardness of the first few days had worn off they all found the extra pair of hands a great help. She said "We have come to a very happy understanding with our work girls." But it was not necessary to tell me this. I could see for myself that these young girls were tremendously popular in the village. They work for six weeks in the same place and then change around to give them each a diversity of experience. The young woman who was showing me around took me to the cottage where she had worked for the first six weeks, and which she had left a fortnight before. The joyous greeting she received from the whole family spoke well for the success of the Labour Camp idea.

Saturday afternoon was a holiday. One of the girls was celebrating her birthday and had invited twelve of her special friends in the camp to a birthday tea. With typical German kindliness she asked me to join them. During the next two hours while we sat around a table bearing 22 candles, laden with flowers, cakes and fruit, I thought many times with smiles of the tales of military discipline which I had heard existed in these camps. Discipline, of course, does exist, but the position between the Camp Leader and the girls seemed to me to be very similar to that between a prefect in an English boarding school and the girls of her form or house. The atmosphere was one rather of co-operation than of command and obedience.

Sunday A Visiting Day

The next day, Sunday, was visiting day at the camp, the day when parents and friends may come to see the girls, or take them out for the day. Those who had no visitors went off for walks or cycle rides, and several of them set out to visit their "settler." After working in the kitchen all the week they go to tea on Sundays and are entertained as guests of honour in the parlour. In many cases they were going back to see the people they had worked for during their first six weeks.

I spent most of the Sunday talking to one or other or groups of the girls. It was interesting to hear about their different circumstances. They came from all districts of Germany and from every social circle. For the most part they were undertaking the service voluntarily. The only instance when the six months Labour Service is compulsory for women is in cases where girls wish to enter universities, then they must first do the six months labour service.

I was quite sorry when Sunday evening came and I had to leave. They all came out to see me off and thrust into my hands and pockets half a dozen odd shaped parcels. When I had time to inspect them I found written on the outside of each "Guten Appetit", and inside was enough food to last me two days, cake, biscuits, and sandwiches of their delicious rye bread and sausage meat. "To eat in the train" they said, but I would have needed to take the Trans-Siberian route to eat my way through so much food in any train.

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Goat's Milk No Way Inferior To Cow's Milk

A Plea For Rearing This Valuable Animal In Larger Numbers In India As A Means Of Improving The Conditions Of Rural Masses

(By Dr. V. K. Jahagirdar)

The scarcity of nutritious foods and the spread of evils attended upon it has been the most vital problem in the medical world of to-day. Owing to the hard conditions of life in the present day world, India is no exception to the general feeling of alarm and misgivings natural to the times. Our country is mainly agricultural and the growing ruralisation of the people has only worsened the situation. The general mass of the people rarely get enough food to maintain their normal health, and what little they get rarely contains the necessary minerals and salts to nourish them properly.

The best brains of the East and the West have, through their laborious researches, found out that Milk is the cheapest and the most nutritious of the articles of diet, —nay, they have even gone to the length of stating that Milk is itself a valuable food and that taken in sufficient quantities is a complete food in itself. This food claims its place in the pauper's plate as well the prince's dish. The country, therefore, which cannot produce sufficient quantity of wholesome milk must suffer naturally from a low vitality, which breeds disabilities, both physical and mental.

Immunity From T. B.

For the present, the main sources of milk supplying our country are the Cows and Buffaloes, and we all know the fact that an enormous quantity of the yield of these animals is being consumed in increasing quantities by the Teashops and the Coffeehouses, which may be termed the very curse of the Modern Civilization and which are everyday growing in number like mush-rooms. Moreover, twenty-five per cent of these milk-yielding animals suffer from various diseases of the udder. Besides, it is an undisputed fact that cows' milk is largely responsible for the most dreaded scourge—tuberculosis. Our country, therefore, is left in the terrible danger of being inhabited by people of low vitality and with very little power to resist the diseases that attack human beings in the various stages of life. Hence arises the importance and the necessity of procuring sufficient quantity of milk to improve and preserve the health of the nation and the urgency of finding out new sources of healthy milk supply.

The problem of adequate and pure milk supply is especially acute in the urban areas, where the milk is adulterated by the mixture of highly injurious substances like boric acid, formalin &c. The milk supplied in these cities is not only poor in quality, but also much dearer than in any other country in the world.

Thus comes out the subject of my discourse—The Goat as a supplementary means of providing adequate supply of milk in our country. The goat, we all know, is a very docile creature and next to cows and buffaloes, is the main milk-yielding animal for human beings. It can also be shown that as compared to Cows and Buffaloes, Goats are capable of yielding more milk with the minimum of cost and that their milk is undisputably more healthy and wholesome to mankind than the milk of other animals.

Richer In Salts Than Cow's Milk

Chemical analysis shows that goat's milk is in no way inferior to cow's milk, but, on the other hand, it contains three times as much the amount of salts as the cow's milk. These salts include iron, which is indispensable for the formation of R. B. C., which largely determines the quality of blood in all living beings. It has been shown by experiments that no milking animal other than goat contains such a quality of iron in its milk.

	Mother's milk. p. c.	Cow's milk. p. c.	Goat's milk. p. c.
Water	87-1/2	87-1/4	86-1/2
Fat	3-1/2	3 3/4	4
Sugar	6	4-1/2	4-1/2
Salts	1/3	1/4	1.
Protein	2-2/3	4-1/4	4

Less Prone To Disease

Many Eastern and Western scientists are of opinion that very few diseases attack these goats and that they are naturally immune to tuberculosis, so much so that even the tuberculosis germs, when injected in these animals, do not develop any diseases in them. Taking this factor into consideration, many societies have been formed in Europe and America for tending and rearing goats, the pioneer in this field being M. Kropein of France. In Paris, the city of beauty and pleasure, a beautiful building has been erected in the heart of the city for breeding goats. This set an example to the whole of Europe which soon availed itself of the scheme by following suit in the direction of tending and rearing these animals on the most scientific basis. This scheme has manifested itself as the most flourishing industry in Antdeer. There are about 10,00,000 goats in this breeding home and goats are fed in their pans only. In the southern parts of Europe where cows and buffaloes are to be found only in the museums, people live mainly on goat's milk, and statistics have shown that very few among them are victims of tuberculosis. infantile diarrhoea and intestinal diseases are very rare. This single instance is quite sufficient an argument in favour of the use of the goat's milk and the tending and rearing of goats on an extensive scale.

Goat's milk is largely responsible for the good health of many of the sturdy races of Northern India, particularly in the Frontier Province, where flocks of goats are driven from door to door and sufficient quantity of milk supplied to every house.

Industrial Value

Besides the value of the goats as the milk-yielding animals, their value in the industrial work is also immeasurable. This fact is borne out by the flourishing conditions of the societies and the factories of America. America used to import goats' skin worth Rs. 7,10,000,000, and since the launching of this scheme of rearing goats in their own country they have ceased to import the same, thus saving their money in their own country.

Wool is also one of the factors that gives an additional value to the goats. The rearing of goats gives an impetus to the woollen industry of the country, thus solving at least a part of the general unemployment problem of the modern world.

The use of the goat's urine, etc., as manure is also immense. This fact is borne out very well this year in the village of Hodlur, in Bagalkot Taluka of the Bijapur District, where one person, Dhareppa Kurrubar, got an yield of seventy bags of Jowar from his field of 12 acres, while the owners of the adjoining fields got an average yield of 20 bags only.

So, the part played by the goat in adding to the fertility of the agricultural lands would also prove a boon to the poor ryots in a country like India, where more than 80 per cent of the population maintain themselves on the produce of the agricultural fields.

Diet

The goats of the West are giving more milk than those of the East and mostly they are fed in their pans only. The goats in our country are taken to the grazing ground and as well fed at home. Still their yield is less than that of the goats in the foreign countries. Experts have recently found out that the following diet is the best for the goats:—

Gram	10 tolas.
Jowar	10 tolas.
Matki	10 tolas.
Wheat Bran	10 tolas.
Common Salt	1/2 tola.

It has also been found that medicinal properties can also be imparted to the goats' milk by feeding the goats on a particular herb countinuously for some days. This fact has been verified by feeding the goat exclusively on "Pudina" leaves continuously for some days. It is said that the herbs a goat eats usually number five hundred and these medicinal properties of the goat's milk were discovered as early as 300 A.D. by Wagbhat who in his "Ashtang-Hridaya" says that the milk of the goat is very useful in the treatment of Tuberculosis, Wasting Fevers, Asthma, Scurvy, and Sprue. In "Shushruta-Samhita" also, it is stated that by taking goat's milk, ghee and flesh, man can put on weight and fat.

Low Cost Of Maintenance

It may be very easily found from the statements made about that the goat is the source of multifarious benefits to mankind, and still, its breeding costs are ridiculously low, in as much as five goats can very comfortably be maintained at the same cost required for maintaining one cow. For instance a single goat is capable of multiplying itself into at least 1,000 milking goats within a short period of five years only, as shown below:

At the beginning of 1st year,	1 goat.
At the end of six months,	3 goats.
At the end of one year,	5 goats
At the end of two years,	20 goats.
At the end of three years,	80 goats.
At the end of four years.	320 goats.
At the end of five years.	about 1600

So by investing about Rs. 5/- to start with, a man can be the owner of 1600 goats at the end of five years, that is a sum of Rs. 8000/-.

Thus, the tending the rearing of goats stands out prominent as one of the most inexpensive, but at the same time the most profitable business from the agricultural, industrial and economic points of view. This scheme has been left untouched uptil now owing to the hard conditions of life of the masses in general, secondly owing to want of protection by legislation, and thirdly owing to want of encouragement by Government. It may, therefore, be very well taken up as the main branch of the Rural Uplift Scheme recently sponsored by Government in this country.

Mysore Government's Lead

Only very recently the Mysore Government have taken the lead in this direction by sanctioning Rs 2800/- to start with and Rs. 1000/- every year to better the condition of the goats in their territory and to provide an adequate supply of pure milk to the citizens of Mysore and Bangalore, as published in the "Samyukta Karnatak" of 29-4-1937

From the facts noted uptil now we are justified in coming to the conclusion that the goats have been a boon to us for hundreds of years. For want of this milk, Tuberculosis is spreading with rapid strides. The general complaint that the goats' milk has a repulsive smell can be remedied by giving proper food to the goats and isolating the male ones from the flock.

I, therefore, earnestly request all the leaders of the nation to give attention to this scheme and to strive for the formation of a number of societies and institutions for the rearing of goats providing food and work for the starving population of the country and thus earn the credit of satisfaction of having bestowed health and happiness to their countrymen.

TESTS OF SCIENTIFIC LAWS

Have you ever wondered why a yellow or amber headlight on a car cuts through fog or mist, while a white headlight produces glare? You san see for yourself by performing an easy experiment described among the "Novel Tests of Scientific Laws" on page 102. This regular feature, along with the departments on microscopy, chemistry, and radio is now found in our enlarged Home Workshop section, presenting an unequalled monthly manual of new ideas for the home mechanic and the amateur scientist.

ODD OVAL STEEL PILING SHOWS GREAT STRENGTH

With an oval cross section, and a curved fin jutting out from each side, a new form of steel piling is said to withstand more than three times as much pressure as standard H steel piling. Its shape and the hollow center make it easier to drive, while the projecting fins add stability and prevent turning.

"And was your last place a good one, Janet?"

"Well, mum, I used not to think so."

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Indian Spirit Forecasts World Events

HINT AT SECRET TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY: DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FAR EAST

A question was asked to the entrance medium bearing on the International situation as it existed at the end of 1937, and the control replied as follows:—

"It is very disappionting, to say least, and I think the onus is really on the mental condition of the planes here on the earth, and their contribution, of course, to the lower planes of the astral and undeveloped forces that pass continually to the nations of the world.

"The conditions, as you see them at the present time throughout the world, are the results of the karmic law rather than the spiritual law. What I mean by the karmic law is that there has been in the past, and particularly through the Dark Ages, depredations which are now reflecting their consequences, and these will naturally have to be endured there by those who are caught in the vortex.

"Immunity from these influences will only come from the in-dwelling power of spiritual understanding. What would naturally interest you more than anything in the conditions as they express themselves to-day is probably the outcome of the existing situation. Many things of which you are not even aware at the present time are already active beneath the surface.

"Already you have many nations involved in this cauldron. Religion has more responsibility for the beginning of these conditions than anything else, but to definitely analyse and bring it down to a specific point would be a very dangerous thing for me to do.

"The present disaster has grown to major proportions, and has become an international concern to-day. The cementing together of these definite egotistical forces will unify their power, and you will no doubt find in the near future something that will not only disturb you mentally but physically also. Would that our power were sufficiently strong to offset these conditions, but alas, I fear there can be no hope until this law has proved itself once again. It is an old story, a story that seems to repeat itself no matter how civilisation has progressed.

"Now, your interest probably concerns the nations that have lined up definitely in view of the impending conflagration. Already there has been activity. No war has been declared, but that is of no consequence. Declaration of war does not mean anything at all so long as people are at war, whether it be on a larger or small scale.

Three Great Forces At Work

"In this great line-up you have three of the great forces on the defensive side, shall we say, and who themselves desire peace a lasting peace. These nations we might say are on the progressive side; they are Great Britain, the American peoples, and France.

"Now these are the three which I would give the greatest consideration to because of the spirit that is behind their activity: their motives are not agressive, and they are certainly not hoping to benefit by it in apportioning territory that wolud probably be of no use to them.

"They have already enough of that. They have, we might say definitely transgressed in the past, but the spirit, as it stands to-day, is our concern. Now I have mentioned that great country of Russia. There are two sides of this nation, which has an immense force that none of the other nations can realise.

"They have been more or less isolated; but we might say that in view of the present time conditions they should at least be considered on the right and progressive side, irrespective of many of the disturbing factors that you must necessarily concede to them. Now you have other powers—Germany, Italy and Japan.

"Rather a complication of powers because of their geographical position, but nevertheless they are three powers that have definite objectives. Those objectives are extention of power. It might appeal to you if I mentioned what is taking place now over Europe.

Possibilities Of Conflict

"You may wonder why any country like Italy would at the present time pursue a condition of piracy in the Mediterranean. You naturally wonder what their objectives is in participating in such manoeuvres particularly as it might be disastrous in many ways to bring into those waters the fleets of many nations; but there is a deeper objective.

"In these depredations they are involving Russia, Great Britain and France particularly, and I might say that it opens many possibilities in the conflict which is now in view. The Civil War in Spain is opening the door for throwing greater weight into that country, and involving Russia. Now you might not see what this means, but to bring Russia into the Spanish conflict would be the means of depleting the forces on the Ukranian border.

"There is a pact, which, of course, has not yet come to light between Italy and Germany, providing that they should invade the Ukranian territory and take to themselves this tract of land, which is a great food-producing belt. It is something they really need, something which Germany has been looking towards with greedy eyes for a long time.

"This is the way the picture is unfolding to us: First, you have war conditions in China, and now there are movements of artillery, material and troops over the Siberian border to help the Chinese. On the other side, you have the stirring-up of this trouble so that there will be a concentration of forces towards the Mediterranean and Northern Spain, the depletion leaving an open gateway for Italy and Germany to the Ukranian bordef.

"The forces of Russia are now marching strongly into China, to be of assistance to the Chinese peoples. There is also a pact between China and Moscow at the present time that no peace should be endured between China and Japan unless it observes the Moscow administration. That, I think, shows very conclusively the welding together of these two nations, and we might conclude the picture is complete. When all the strife and chaos is reigning on that side you will see the pursting of the dam on this side of the world, of course the conflict in Spain will continue.

"The smouldering embers of that conflagration will be the means or the spark which will involve all Europe. There is no other picture I can draw for you at this time."

Future Of British Empire

A sitter asked "Is there any chance that the British Empire will be kept out?" and was answered as follows: "I feel that every country in Europe will be involved. Even America will join in. The cause of the conditions is to be found among the people who go over into the spirit world but still retain their material aspirations. You cannot think of people such as Napolean or Alexander the Great going over without their aspirations for conquering the whole world.

"Their aspirations were completely material. That personality still lives, and probably influences millions of other people who follow their teachings and who are enslaved by the power of their personalities.

"You cannot think of Mussolini without seeing the shadow of Napolean; you cannot think of Hitler without thinking of Frederick the Great; These great personalities are impinging upon them. Because they lack spiritual understanding, so in spirit as in flesh. Their ambitions are open to fulfilment.

"Mussolini's characteristics may be in some regards like Napolean's, but, on the human side, he is as much unlike Napolean as any man could be. You can think of him as being obsessed by Napolean, so that Napeolean could reach his objective through Mussolini."

Street Of The Fishing Cat

SIGNIFICANCE OF MLLE. JOLANDA FOLDES' REMARKABLE NOVEL WHICH WON AWARD OF TWELVE COUNTRIES

(By "LA TORENIA.")

"Rue du Chat qui Peche. . . . . the Street of the Fishing cat. It seems mockery to call it a street, for it is only two paces wide and no more than thirty paces long, but in Paris there are such improbable streets, as short as a rabbit's tail, not only in the suburbs but in the centre of the town, near busy thoroughfares."

The topography of the street with all its special features and details, is only too familiar to us because not only Paris but every city in the world has its street of the Fishing cat with its mass of the nameless and insignificant emigres. And while Mlle. Jolanda Foldes depicts the life of the street in Paris, she is actually, without perhaps being aware of the fact, writing the most authentic history of the universal street of the Fishing cat in which the reality of life's struggle becomes much too predominant to make the mere accidents of time and space matter very much.

APPEAL OF HUMANISM

Considerable significance is attached to the fact that Mlle. Foldes' book should have been chosen for the prize awarded by publishers in America, France, Spain, Germany, Great Britain, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary and that it should be published simultaneously in the language of each of the countries represented in the award. For one thing, apart from unquestionable literary merits, the emotional stress that sustains the realism of the street is that of humanism: and against the dark and depressing background of European happenings of the moment, humanism, as a definite mental attitude, is as suspect, when it is not downright outlaw, as peace. The book, then, is a symbolic avowal of a collective will of the humanistic approach, reaffirmation of the best cultural tradition of the European literature, endorsement of the only plea the book holds out of human understanding.

EXILES AND LITERATURE

The author of "The Street of the Fishing Cat" is a woman, a young girl it would be better to say, a Hungarian emigre herself and that, too, is not without a certain significance. Ivan Bunin preceded her when the award of the Nobel Prize for literature only recently brought to world notice the creator of "The Gentleman From San Francisco": and is it not something more than a coincidence that he should also have been an emigre living in the hospitable obscurity of Paris? There is again the pseudonymous Louis Ferdinand Celine whose "Journey to the End of Night" is actually the testament of an exile. It is a book written in the street slang of Paris, in the vernacular of the exile soul, articulating the agony of the darkness of life. It is a bitter book that defines the last limits of realism as a literary medium carrying further a logic in a literary method and approach that may be said to have floundered with Zola. The articulation that it embodies is to be found it seems to me, perhaps in strangely illuminating flashes, in a fraction of recent American literature represented by men like Hemingway, Sherwood Anderson and Saroyan.

INDIVIDUALITY OF FOLDES

But Mlle. Foldes, while sharing the authenticity of contemporaneity with Bunin and Celine, is distinctly individual. Hers, one might almost say, is the femi-

(Continued On Page 6.)

Twentieth Century In China (3)

YEARS OF HOPE AND DESPAIR

How Sun Yat-Sen Helped To Consolidate The Southern Nationalists

By ENVER KUREISHI

At the conclusion of the Great War a Chinese nation° hardly existed. There was chaos in the once mighty Celestial Empire. The country from end to end was being ravaged by brutal and rapacious Warlords and Bandits—men to whom the rich heritage of their country meant nothing and to whom the future destiny of China meant even less. The condition of the peasants and of the masses, was under the circumstances, unenviable. The placid countryside echoed to the tramp of soldiers feet and where those feet tramped desolation, famine, and death followed. The Chinese peasant broken by years of chronic famine and exploitation, and living mentally in an epoch that was closer to Confucius than to Sun Yat Sen, watched the destruction of his village and the forcible appropriation of his meagre possessions with the stoical philosophy of one who has lived three-thousand years in one life-time. No wonder then, that within the next five years Communism, and the vast promise it offered for the future, rocked China as it had never been rocked within the last three-thousand years. It was the beginning of a new energy in China. Hungry China became food conscious.

The betrayal of China at Versailles sent wave of indignation throughout the country and national indignation manifested itself in the shape of anti-foreigner riots. The feudal Warlords watched the birth of a national consciousness with anything but complacency. The interested foreign powers watched the birth of this same national consciousness with even less complacency. The ghosts of the slain and executed "Boxers" rose from under the sorrows of two generations to menace them with the threat of an uprising which never quite materialized.

In an earlier article I have already commented upon the somewhat inglorious and ignominous role played by European powers in China. Unfortunately History—as we know it, has a somewhat perverted tendency to see a little less than is really necessary for the appreciation of things in their true perspective. Consequently we find the Muse of History handing out compliments to Europeans in the East, when the last thing they deserved for certain incidents was compliments and fulsome praises.

The history of the period under review abounds with distortions since this period saw the birth of a virulent Chinese Nationalism which depended for its strength almost wholly on a fierce hatred of the foreigner. Secondly, this period saw the birth of Communism in China, a subject on which very few people, even to-day, are capable of telling the truth. However, to come back to History.

Foreigners Back Reaction

The rising tide of Nationalism which swept over the country caused foreigners many sleepless nights. But as yet Nationalism in China had not become a vitriolic force—it was still a frame of mind. The foreign powers, under the circumstances, did the only possible thing. They backed the forces of reaction; that is to say the feudal Warlords of the North who alone had the military strength to hold in check the Nationalist offensive which was threatened from the South.

Thus when Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Chinese Nationalists, threatened to sieze the Canton Customs House because the Maritime Customs revenues were being remitted to Peking he was answered by a Naval demonstration by the combined fleets of the Foreign Powers who were prepared to go to any lengths to prevent he greatest, and possibly the only source of revenue, of the Peking Militarists from falling into nationalist hands. How flagrantly ridiculous the situation became can best be realised by the fact that Canton was the nerve-centre of the Nationalists and it was from this nerve-centre—in the very heart of the enemy country, that the Peking Militarists drew their chief source of revenue!

In the North itself, political power lay not in the hands of a single all-powerful warlords, but in the hands of a number of ambitious warlords who ruled as large a part of the country as they could possibly devastate. The Government of China which was recognized by the Foreign Powers was theoretically supposed to have its headquarters at Peking. But there were times when the writ of the Peking Government scarcely ran beyond its walls. A highly irregular situation to say the least.

The Northern Militarists were divided into three factions named after the provinces from where they were operating. They were the Anfu club who controlled Peking from 1917 to 1920; the Chihli Militarists led by Ts'ao K'un and Wu P'ei-fu; and Chang-Tso-lin the bandit king of Manchuria who was being backed by Japan until a later day when he died as the result of a bomb explosion in which Japanese complicity has often been alleged. In 1920, Chang Tso-lin and Wu P'ei-fu combined to crush the Anfu Club. But in 1920 the victors quarrelled and Chang Tso-lin was forced, as contemporary newspapers commented laconically "to retire precipitately" to his Manchurian Stronghold from where he continued to defy the Chihli generals who now occupied the saddle in Peking.

In the summer of 1924, Chang Tso-lin decided to make another bold bid for power. He launched a campaign designed to re-establish his control over Peking. Wu P'ei-fu moved north to Shanhaikuan in an attempt to hold the line of the Great Wall, while he sent the "Christian" General Feng to hold the pass at Jehol. General Feng, however, had other plans. For no sooner were the two armies locked in a battle then returned secretly to Peking and executed a coup d'etat. Wu P'ei-fu withdrew from the conflict and retired to his stronghold in Western China, while at a conference held later at Tientsin between the "Christian" General Feng. Tuan Ch'i Jui. and Chang Tso-lin. General Feng was forced to retire and Chang Tso-lin controlled the coastal belt from Mukden to Shanghai.

Chiang-Kai-Shek

Meanwhile in the South (from where the nationalists were operating) momentous events were taking place which were destined to have far-reaching effects on the whole of China. In February, 1923, Sun Yat-sen following the defeat of his old enemy returned to Canton; with him went a young army officer who was one day destined to become the greatest power in China. This was Chang Kai-shek. The refusal of the Foreign Powers to recognize Sun Yat-sen as the rightful president of the Chinese Republic or to help him in his courageous schemes for the rehabilitation of China embittered Sun greatly against them. Sun was terribly handicapped in his schemes by the lack of finances and by the lack of a well organised and well equipped army which could be pitted against the Northern Militarists. It was at this juncture that Soviet Russia appeared on the scene.

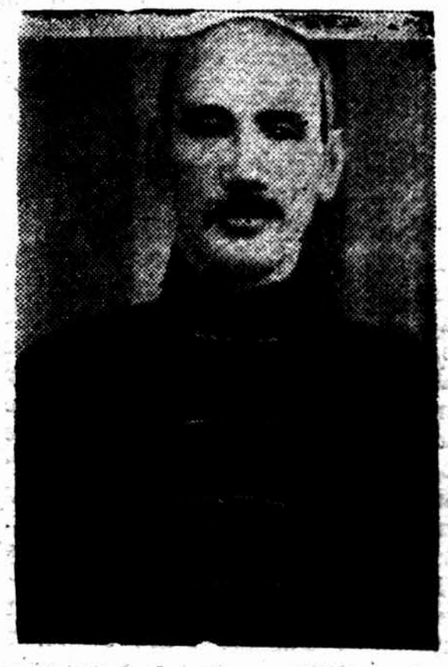
Much has been said and written about this alliance between the Russians and Sun Yat-sen, especially by European Writers who looked upon this alliance with alarm and dismay. A well known writer commenting upon this alliance hazards the opinion that it was "a marriage of convenience in which each side hoped, first to make use of, and then to cheat, the other". To a certain extent this was true. But we must not forget that Sun Yat-sen even though he was not a Marxist, was definitely inclined towards Socialism. He was not thrown into the arms of the Russians as has been suggested because the great powers refused to have anything to do with him. On the other hand, Sun Yat-sen was ideologically much closer to the Russians than most people imagined. It was only natural and logical therefore that Sun Yat-sen who had a deep hatred of European Imperialism and of the solid Finance-capital ring which had strangled China should line up with the Russians who were themselves out to undermine the power of this same Imperialistic bloc. The alliance was more than "a marriage of convenience"; it was a line-up against a common enemy.

Sino-Soviet "Alliance"

From the standpoint of the Chinese Nationalists, Russian support both financially and in the military sense was essential if the Nationalist Armies in the near future were to be pitted successfully against the Northern Militarists.

The dream of a united China would always remain a dream as long as the Northern Militarists ramained in power. The first blow towards the unification of China could only be struck through the Northern Warlords.

The Russians on the other hand had planned a temporary alliance between the Chinese bourgeoisie and the masses of peasants and urban workers. They had planned to adhere to the coalition until victory over the common foe was won and then "at the critical moment deepen the revolution, prevent the bourgeoisie from consolidating its new class ascendency, and make the transition from Kerensky to Lenin." In the autumn of 1923, Michael Borodin, the Russian Communist, arrived at Canton to be the political adviser to the Canton Government. With him arrived General Galens (now General Blucher, Commander of the Soviet Far Eastern army) and a number of Russian military experts.



Chiang-Kai-Shek

It must not be forgotten, however, that the internationally recognised government of China was still at Peking and the Canton Government was still technically a "rebel" Government. The Soviet Government could not therefore enter into formal relations with the "rebels". The liaison between the Canton Government and Soviet Russia was maintained through the Communist International (Comintern) and its branch the Chinese Communist Party.

Michael Borodin, besides being an extremely clever man was an extremely efficient and able man. That he came almost within an ace of establishing a Soviet in China speaks volumes for his personal qualities. Borodin was not an idealist; unlike Sun Yat-sen he did not live in the distant future; he had a keen eye for the immediate realities and a natural flair for organisation which amounted almost to genius. That he is denied a great deal of the credit which is due to him for establishing the Kuomintang on a firm basis is as I have already stated, merely a perversion of History.

The Kuomintang

Borodin got down to work immediately. He did not insist on the Kuomintang adopting the full communist programme as that would immediately have aliena-

(Continued On Page 6.)

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STREET OF THE FISHING CAT

(Continued From Page 4.)

nine touch with its deeper and more delicate emotion. She has not the brilliant intellectual quality and the analysis of Bunin. Nor the Buninesque poetry. Her book does not hurt like Celines. It soothes. All these share the common power of emotion and the skill of articulation of that power and they pursue the same objective, life....

AGONY OF THE ROOTS

"The Street of the Fishing Cat" is not quite dissimilar if conceived on a different and elevated plane, to the literature that may be called emigre. This literature predominates, naturally enough, in North America, where the process of assimilation of the various racial and cultural elements into a single nationality and culture is always in flux. The clash and transitory reactions following it inherent in this process produce a tragedy that most writers of this class are occupied in depiction. It is a peculiarly emigre tragedy, essentially dramatic and Mlle. Foldes' Anna, the "borderline case" expresses it so poignantly:

....Saplings can only be transplanted at a certain age, later they do not take root. May be Klari was lucky maybe it was the right moment for her. Klare was seven then, Jani nine. Maybe two years even make a difference, may be two weeks. Who knows? These are intricate problems.

and

And the others? Jani in the Congo jungles, Pia Monica in South American low-joints, they, the others, in the Street of the Fishing Cat and in the little hotels in Paris and all over the world? Very likely this is always the proportion. Very likely this will always be the lot of those who are cast adrift, the exiles, the emigrants, the homeless. And so it will remain for ever. One or two put up their tents on foreign soil. The others? They slowly vanish and leave no trace.

NOVEL OF LIFE

But the emigre world of the Street of the Fishing Cat does not exclusively move on the pivotal theme of the estrangement between the young and the old. Mlle. Foldes, does not articulate the pain of roots torn cruelly out of the warmth and dampness of the native sticky soil, the pain of fresh adjustments, the pain of the young breaking the last line to which their parents cling with the dispair and hopelessness of the condemned emigre, the pain of captivity that they share with the terribly tragic animals sniffing the iron bars in a nostalgic spasm of animal memory of far-off jungles. Or, more truthfully she does describe this pain without subjecting her genius to the demands of a restricted field of vision.

HABITUES OF THE STREET

Because, the Street of the Fishing Cat is not a quarter of the foreign emigres, a slum where the human herd crowds in without losing its half-animal instinct even in flight, under the menace of the insecurity of an unknown future existence. It is humble enough as what is known as a poor quarter as far as its exterior aspect goes. But it is, first and last, a sublimated waiting room of European emigres where all classes congregate and exchange their common humanity. An ex-Russian banker, an ex-professor of mathematics an improvised chief dictator of food supplies of a brand new (but alas!) short-lived Socialist Government, an ex-anarchist from Spain, a Greek, refugee and a Hungarian workman constitute a large single family and share life together as even a happy family-group hardly does. A nearby 'bistro' is their Geneva without Geneva's questionable comaradarie and the colony becomes a barometer of changes in political happenings. So that when Republican Spain is established Alvarez goes back and the room vacated by him is occupied by Senor Maura. But Senor Maura goes, too, when the republic modifies its policies and Alvarez does not return. But Senor Maura sends charming letters and presents of money to his ex-fellow exiles including the ex-Russian banker whose confiscated palaces prove much more unreliable than the Spanish castles of his less cocksure fellow-tenants in the Street of the Fishing Cat. And thus life goes on in the Street.

HUMANITY REGAINED

Thus life goes on everywhere. And Mlle. Foldes has caught its single and imperishable movement and made of it a saga of human heroism that remains undying when everything we cherish as dear and valuable vanishes, the Street is without illusions, but it gives shelter to the emigres whose misfortunes only awaken in them the need of and response to the call of their common humanity. Mlle Foldes describes life that is life unflinchingly with the courage of the literary naturalist and artist who brings into prominent relief everything that is essential to the proper understanding of reality. She has a delicate and clear style so far as one could discern it in the English and French translation and no doubt clarity of vision accounts for her achievement of this style. But over and above everything else she articulates the cry of humanity that transcends every barrier dividing humanity in different camps and redeems every folly and sin into which men fall in their pursuit of life.

YEARS OF HOPE AND DESPAIR

(Continued From Page 5.)

ted the right-wing members of the Kuomintang. Instead he had the communists admitted to the Kuomintang while still retaining the membership of their original party.

But, perhaps, Borodin's greatest achievement was the re-organisation of the Kuomintang on the model of the Russian Communist party. With un-erring accuracy and with the skill of a born organiser he picked out the flaws in the old system and put the Kuomintang on a more solid foundation. The new party constitution which was drafted personally by Borodin and approved of by Sun Yat-sen made the Kuomintang almost a replica of the Russian Communist Party, the main difference being that people of all classes were eligible for membership instead of the proletariat alone.

Meanwhile the Russian Military Advisers worked to create a new model army which would be vastly superior to the armies of the Tuchans both in quality and in morale. The Russians, with the experience of a Revolution behind them, realised the necessity of replacing mercenaries with politically educated adherents. The nursery of this model army was the Whampoa Military Academy of which an obscure party supporter, Chang Kai-shek by name, was the principal.

However, before anything solid could emerge from all this tremendous planning, Sun-Yat-sen a sick man was harassed by feuds and domestic troubles within the Kuomintang, died at Peking on March 12, 1925. He was the only Chinese leader who was transparently honest. With the death of Sun Yat-sen the mantle of leadership of the new party descended on Chang Kai-shek. This made inevitable a final struggle between Chang Kai-shek and the Communists.

Chang Kai-shek had all along shown a great antipathy for the Russian advisers. Borodin's only mistake was that he misjudged two persons; one was a man called Chang Kai-shek and the other was—Roy, an Indian Communist.

(To Be Continued.)

A recent photograph of Sir Raza Ali, retiring Agent General for India in South Africa, and Lady Raza Ali.

"Heartless Bureaucracy"

The rather belated decision to check the purge in the Russian Communist party was made known in a long decree published by the party's Central Committee. The full text of this decree, which may now be read in English, presents an astonishing picture of what is described as "heartless bureaucracy"

In addition to the mass expulsions from the party, which left thousands without work and under suspicion, so that in one province they went to the authorities "demanding that they either be arrested or that the brand of shame be removed from them", some individual cases are quoted. A woman teacher was dismissed because a local paper described her brother (quite wrongly) as a "nationalist". Another woman, a party member and chairman of her trade union committee, was arrested for "the conscious counter-revolutionary preparation" of a speech by a fellow-worker in her factory at an election meeting. In fact the fellow-worker had only become confused in his speech (so kindly prepared for him) and had forgotten to mention the name of the candidate. One man lost his job "for not reporting the connections of his wife's sister with Trotsky'sts"; the poor fellow was a journalist on the local paper.

It is now admitted that many of these expulsions and dismissals were based only on the denunciations of irresponsible "careerists" and that no effort was made to verify the charges. It is noteworthy, however, that although the Central Committee is shocked to find that it was necessary to annul 164 expulsions out of 337 from the Vinnitsa party organisation (to quote but one instance given), it expresses no doubts over the other 173. Yet were the victims guilty? One cannot help feeling that the great men of the Central Committee who rebuke their followers for "heartless bureaucracy" have themselves still something to learn.—"Manchester Guardian".

Arctic Ocean Becoming Warmer

MOSCOW (By Mail).

The Arctic Ocean is becoming warmer, Soviet scientists have discovered in recent expeditions.

When Nansen took observations in 1895, the temperature of the surface layer of cold water was about one degree below zero centigrade, and the layer was 200 metres (about 650 feet) deep.

Now it is only about 100 metres deep, and its temperature is above zero.

The change is caused by an increase in the flow of warm Atlantic water underneath the surface layer, and is described in an official report as of 'world importance.'

It contributes greatly to the navigability of the Soviet's northern seas.

The whole northern coastline of Soviet Russia, about 16,000 miles long, has now been surveyed.—Reuter.

HUNT SECRET OF HOW WORM GETS A NEW HEAD

How earthworms can grow new brains to replace those they have lost through accident is the subject of extensive studies being conducted by Prof. Marcel Avel of the University of Bordeaux, France. If part of the front end of an earthworm is cut off, he reported to the French Academy of Sciences, an entire new head grows on, complete with a brain that controls the worm's organ of taste and its food-grinding apparatus. Strangely enough, the new brain does not seem to be an outgrowth of the spinal cord, but appears to develop independently out of ordinary body tissues. Study of how the earthworm accomplishes this regeneration of nerve and brain cells may lead, it is hoped, to greater success in aiding the repair of damaged human nerve and brain tissue.

MAHA SIVARATRI—A Great Shaivite Festival

(By G. ANNAJI RAO; M.A., B.L.)

"HARA HARA MAHADEV!"

This resounding battle-cry of the Maharattas in the heyday of their military glory was once the terror of the enemies of Maharashtra. It owes its origin, however, to a simple utterance of the holy appellations of SIVA, the third God of the Hindu Trinity, at the conclusion of the ceremony of "ABHISHEKA, or the ritualistic bathing of the famous 'LINGA', which is worshipped by the Hindu Shaivites every day in their homes. Those who, through being over-busy in their worldly vocations, scarcely find time to devote for the daily worship, are expected to perform the worship once in every Monday at least, in the evenings and failing even that, once in every fortnight on the thirteenth day, known as the 'pradosha' day. The thirteenth day of the dark fortnight in every month is known as the Sivaratri for that month and is considered more sacred than the other days of worship enumerated above,—while the Sivaratri in the dark fortnight of the lunar month of Magha, which falls this year on the 28th of February, is considered the most scared of all, and is known as Maha Sivaratri or the great Sivaratri. All Shaivite temples in India from Kashi (Benares) to Rameshwar are this day busy with the worship of the Linga. To throw at least a spoonful of pure water of the springs on a Linga kept for worship is the ambition of every devotee this day. The offering of a bilwa spring (bel patri) is deemed to bestow extraordinary merit, for as the mantra declares.

"Tridalam-trigunakaram-trinetram-trijanma papa-samharam Eka bilwam sivarpanam!"

"This three-leaved sprig, denoting the three attributes of the DIVINE BEING Creation, Progression and Destruction), having the appearance of the three eyes, even if offered singly to SIVA, has the merit of destroying the sins committed in three successive births!"

No wonder every Hindu who is conscious that he is a sinner is eager to be freed from his sins by offering a bilwa leaf to his favourite Deity on this the great Sivaratri—literally the night of Siva. For, this worship, though permissible at all hours of the day or night is deemed to have special efficacy if performed after nightfall, the devotee fasting the whole day and night, preparatory to the worship, which when performed by the head of the Hindu family, is very elaborate, lasting over an hour. The junior as well as the lady members of the family need do more than pour a little water and a few or at least one 'bilwa' sprig on the Linga, which undergoes the important bathing ceremony known as the "Rudrabhisheka", or the bathing of Rudra (another name for Siva in his terrible aspect of the Destroyer, who requires to be appeased), accompanied by the chanting of 'mantras'.

Nowhere is the true conception of God-head as imagined by the Brahmins in their religious works so well brought out as in the introductory-mantras of "Rudrabhisheka," culminating with the following mantra-, preparatory to the installation of the Linga for puja:—

"Deho devalayah prokto jeevo deva Sadasiva,

Tyajed Ajnana nirmalyam, so —ham bhavena poojayet!"

"The human body being likened to a temple, and the immortal soul being likened to God Sadasiva, Ignorance should be cast off like withered flowers of yesternight, and deeming oneself to be divine origin, the Soul within should be worshipped!"

The very next mantra is an invocation to the Supreme being in the following words, to understand whose loving invitation for worship requires no extraordinary study of theology:—

"Swamin Sarva Jagannatha, yavat poojavasanakam,

Tawat Twam preeti bhavena, linge-asmin sannidhim kuru!"

"Thou, Lord of the entire Universe, so long as the pooja lasts, be thou pleased to vouchsafe Thy Loving Presence through this Linga before my sight!"

Thus the impersonal invocation of the preceding stanza is converted into a personal one in the very next.

The Magnificent hymns from the Rig Veda, which go to make up the different parts of the recitation necessary for the performance of the ritual known as the Rudrabhisheka, which is conducted in all Shaivite homes on this night of Maha Sivaratri, further disclose the fuller conception of God-head.

Gokarn

The stronghold of Shaivism on Western India is Gokarn, where the temple of Mahabaleshwara ("The All Powerful Ishwara") is the place of pilgrimage for all Hindus, on Maha Sivaratri day. It is stated to be in point of sacredness more weighty than Kasi itself by a 'wal' or at least a 'goonj', on this night of Maha Sivaratri, which is another way of stating its importance as a place of pilgrimage. As the hordes of pilgrims wind their way over the Madangiri Hill, whether on foot or in modern conveyances of the motor bus, the snake-like windings of the sacred river Agha -Nashini (the destroyer of all sins) unfold themselves to the charmed eyes of the pilgrims, who burst into utterance of the cry of "Har Har Mahadev!" the closing words of Rudrabhisheka, which were later adopted by the Mahrattas as their military war-cry.

The town of Gokarn itself is a straggling one and though the rest of the Hindu world have set much value on this sacred town, the indifference of the townsmen themselves towards the place of their birth is strikingly brought out by the local proverb in Kanarese, which says, "While all the rest of the world seek Gokarn for its sanctity, those in Gokarn itself go afishing!" which perhaps does not do full justice to the kindness and hospitality displayed by local residents towards the hosts of pilgrims, crowding into the sacred place at this festival. There are no facilities for travellers commensurate with the importance of the town and even the temple authorities do not appear to be commercially minded as in the temple of Tirupati for example.

The installation of the linga at Gokarn has a remote history attached to it. If we are to believe the local tradition as disclosed in the 'stala-purana', the temple dates from the time of Ravana, the Lord of Lanka, whose conquest by Sri Rama of Ayodhya forms the chief topic of the Ramayana. It is related that the 'Linga' brought to Gokarn by Ravana on his way from Kailas to Lanka was a gift of Siva himself, who gave it to him with a special injunction that it should never be defiled and never kept on the ground until duly installed in Ravan's place in Lanka. Though carrying as expeditiously as possible by air from Mt. Kailas to his home in the southern isle, the Rakshasa king felt the need to halt when half way across on his journey and remembering the injunction not to defile the sacred emblem entrusted to his care, he gave it to Ganpati, who then came in his way in the form of a cowherd boy. Ganpati agreed to do so on condition that if Ravana did not come back even after being called three times, he (Ganpati) would throw his burden on the ground, even at the risk of the 'Linga' sticking into the earth as warned by Siva. And no sooner was Ravana's back turned then Ganpathi kept to the letter of his agreement by calling on him "Ravana-Ravana-Ravana!" three times and immediately thereafter threw the Linga on the ground, where it took root and not all the efforts of the mighty Ravana succeeded in uprooting it. The hasty calling on Ravana has also passed into a local proverb. Gokarn now vies with Benares itself in point of sanctity

A group of members of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj on a trip to Vajreshwari (hot water spring.)

Mahatmaji's hut at Vithalnagar, Haripura.

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the lovelorn maiden.

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ROAD TO PEACE!

But Eleanor Rathbone Takes Us Instead To Imperialism

By Mahmudul Zafar, Editor, "National Front"

"CAN WAR BE AVERTED?" by Eleonor F. Rathbone, M. P. Publishers: Messrs. V. Gollancz. 5s.

"Can war be averted?" is a plea for collective security through the League of Nations by one who, apparently, has no political axe to grind, and Miss Rathbone's opening declaration, signed by Winston Churchill, Lloyd George, Lord Cecil, Noel Baker and Gilbert Murray, sounds a broad enough plank for anyone to walk on. Her early chapters on the fear of war, the failures of the League of Nations and the present British Government's foreign policy are equally disarming. Her exposure of the British Government, her account of the gross betrayals by the League in Manchuria, Abyssinia, and Spain, under British Governmental pressure is merciless. She washes a good deal of dirty Imperialist linen in public—the "deals" that British Imperialism has tried to clinch with the fascist aggressors etc., and she is not even afraid to tell us that Winston Churchill's anxiety for collective action springs not from any altruistic love of other Nations, but from alertness to the dangers to which British Imperial interests are exposed.

PARTS COMPANY WITH "LEFT"

But she parts company with the 'left' when it comes to analysing the motives behind British foreign policy. She refuses to believe that the youthful Mr. Eden and the polished Sir Samuel Hoare could have their tongues in their cheeks all the time at Geneva. She blames the Government, not for its perfidy, but for its "internal dissensions," its congenital terror of Dictators, its "vacillations" and weakness. She sums up her conception of the Government's mind with the confidence of a psycho-analyst recording the reactions of a child:

"Nasty fellow—Mussolini; no gentleman. But after all, he is doing what we want done—smashing the socialists. Take no notice, or as little as possible, and make these French fellows to our line."

PACIFISM AND IMPERIALISM.

Miss Rathbone, however, makes a revealing contribution by her excellent account of British Pacifism, showing how it exactly plays the tune of Imperialism, helping to demoralise and split the anti-Fascist, anti-war front. In particular, she digs into Bertrand Russell. The Soviet Union's peace policy, too, impresses her and she recognises that country as a powerful buttress against the aggressive fascist powers, but she completely overlooks the political content of this policy and hence her praise amounts to a mere middle-class vulgarisation of the Soviet Union's international role.

HER TRUE COLOURS

Miss Rathbone reveals her true colours towards the end, when she comes to the problem of setting collective security and the League on their feet again. She blames Labour and the extreme "left" for not having come forward with a bold policy on Disarmament and Foreign Affairs. She thinks they have concentrated too much on attacks on the Right and the Government and have made a mistake in pinning their hopes on doing something only after they have power, i.e. only after a victory in a General Election. "Mass pressure," she believes, can move this present "weak" Government, and therefore it is not necessary to wait for a victory at the polls. In fact, she makes the rather startling remark that it is in Labour's interests just now, 'not' to push for power, in view of the difficulties ahead when the inevitable economic crisis comes! Why should not labour she asks, move one step further, since it has now taken to supporting rearmament, to help the Government openly and actively with its rearmament programme? Miss Rathbone pleads eloquently for strengthening the imperialist military machine, and asks the progressive forces to join it. There is no danger, she maintains, of such a weak-kneed Government as the present one using arms either for aggression or in support of an aggressor.

"As to the interests of our native populations, if we have made but a poor use of our imperial responsibility, would Germany, Italy or Japan make a better: are we willing to see those populations brought by force under their tender rule?"

BACK TO DOWNING STREET

Where are we then, at the end? Certainly not where we thought we were at the beginning—certainly not much nearer peace. By insisting that the Left has to placate the Right and thus strengthen the peace movement, Miss Rathbone manages to bring us to the very doors of Downing St., to Neville Chamberlain & Co. the very people who are aiding and abetting the marauders and helping the world over the precipice into another war. The plan is ingenious, and the argument carefully prepared, so that the unwary may be carried away, if off their guard —But there will not be many, in this country at least, who will agree with Miss Rathbone's recipe for World Peace, though they may enjoy her book for its many bright hits at eminent British statesmen Her remark that Churchill and Lloyd George if admitted to the present cabinet would be like a bull-dog and a mastiff amongst a pack of terriers and setters is delicious.

There is, by the way, an excellent appendix at the end, on the defensive strength of the League of Nations, which is perhaps the most useful part of the whole book.

HERR VON HENTIG (German Foreign Office), MR. KENNE, SECRETARY OF THE INDIAN CLUB, BERLIN AND MR. HABIBUR RAHMAN, TALKING ON INDIAN POLITICS AND HEARING THE BROADCASTING WITH TELEFUNKEN FROM INDIA.

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Avoid The Press

Lord Northcliffe Blames Plutocrats For Degeneration Of Modern Newspapers

(BY V D. RISHI, B.A., LL.B.)

The messages from the other world do not only prove the existence of the communicating spirit and the possibility of intercourse between the two states of existence several times they pertain to earthly matter which are of general interest to humanity. They can throw much light on worldly affairs if attempts are made to converse with the departed persons under proper conditions. Such experiments are sometimes made in the spiritualistic circles in Great Britain and the sitters try to get into touch with departed leaders.

On such an occasion, Lord Northcliffe, who was closely connected with several British newspapers gave the following communication about this view regarding the Press. He said, "If ever you have any hand in the affairs of the world avoid the Press. Day after day my eyes are opened wider and wider to the fact. I now see what a terrible curse the opinion of a few journalists may be to a nation; and when I look on what is printed I wonder how men with intellect can read it. Journalism, I tell you, has seen its day, and the time is going to come when disillusion will blot out the newspaper placards of the present day, and substitute an educated sense for idle nonsense. I cannot see that an educated civilisation can continue to imbibe what is at present given for much longer. A surfeit must come; and with indigestion will come disinclination. I am, perhaps, impatient of the present conditions of men; but the thing which I look forward to above everything now is the day when the newspapers shall become a public national property; for the purpose of conveying news and ideals to the common people.

"To-day, it does neither of these things. On the one hand we have the scraps of sensationalism which I originated, and with which I replaced the longer reports of the Victorian era; and, on the other hand, we have the regrettable fact of a vicious morality and a lack of spiritual understanding. The newspapers ought to be in the hands of the people. The day will come when the plutocrats will be toppled over in the flood".

On another occasion he said, "A newspaper mind is self-centred: and whilst it can learn, it cannot learn much, and its possibilities are limited. I have learned to 'kill' my old self—to suppress it—in order that my real self may come to the fore; and I am only just beginning to appreciate that real self. In the past—I realise now! I have been as dead as a door-nail. I have seen nothing, and had no wish to see anything. But now I can say I have broken down the barrier, torn away the bars, and looked into the beginning, and I feel that is a greater achievement in my life than anything I have done. I have taken my old self and put it from me, and been born anew".

THE CASE AGAINST VACCINATION

(By J. M. TIJORIWALLA)

Smallpox is raging in Bombay. Vaccination is recommended and without any enquiry a number of people are using it as a protection. But is it a protection?

I have been studying the question and have gathered some data. Will you allow me space for the following in the interests of the unsuspecting public and especially for those who are looking for information?

When Jenner repeated his claim for the merits of vaccination in a petition to the House of Commons in 1802, he declared,

"Cowpox admits of being inoculated on the human frame with the most perfect ease and safety, and is attended with the singularly beneficial effect of rendering through life the person so inoculated perfectly safe from the infection of the Smallpox."

This would be interesting if it were true, but Jenner's claim, both for effectiveness and for safety, have been thoroughly exploded, though the vaccination superstition lingers on.

In view of the proposed requirement for a re-vaccination of children in Bombay Presidency, let us consider some of the facts assembled by the National Anti-Vaccination League in London. First, as to immunization.

Vaccination Does Not Immunize

As Dr. J. Mackenzie, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin, has declared,

"All with eyes or ears must know that crowds of the vaccinated are attacked by and die of smallpox".

The Final Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination (1889-1896) contained the admission:

"No doubt when Jenner drew the attention of the public to the value of vaccination, he believed that a single successful inoculation of vaccine matter secured absolute immunity for the future from an attack of smallpox. It is certain that in this he was mistaken."

In Glasgow, 1900-1902, according to the official report, there were 126 smallpox cases in which re-vaccination had been recently performed.

In the official History of the War it is admitted that in Mesopotamia in 1917-18, among British soldiers who had been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the three preceding years, 287 took smallpox and 29 of them died.

Dr. A. Vogt of the University of Berne has given his personal testimony:

"After collecting the particulars of 400,000 cases of smallpox, I am compelled to admit that my belief in vaccination is absolutely destroyed."

And not only do many vaccinated individuals contract smallpox (consult the official records for British soldiers in India and their families), but there is also considerable evidence pointing to the disease dealing with vaccinated individuals. when they do take smallpox, more severely than with the unvaccinated.

The Chief Medical Officer's Annual Reports for the years 1923 to 1926 show that in England and Wales the case-mortality rate was 2-1|2 times higher for vaccinated than for non-vaccinated individuals.

After Effects Sometimes Serious

But vaccination does not only fail to give assurance of lasting or even of temporary immunity from smallpox. The evidence that vaccination is positively dangerous is overwhelming, though so strong is the position of orthodox medicine that little of the testimony adverse to vaccination has been allowed to find its way into the press.

Analysis of the health statistics for England and Wales brings out that while 107 children under five years of age died of smallpox in the thirty-one years ending in December, 1935, 277 died of vaccination.

The danger of encephalitis following vaccination is very real. This very serious disease, an inflammation of the central nervous system involving the brain and spinal cord and presenting symptoms somewhat like "sleepy sickness," has been noted as sometimes, however rarely, following on vaccination. In Holland the number of cases of and deaths from this "sleepy sickness" after vaccination is reported to have become so serious that, on the recommendation of the medical profession, compulsory vaccination was suspended from 1928 onwards.

The Departmental Committees in the English Ministry of Health studied the question, and the figures of the cases they studied show that post-vaccinal encephalitis, when it does occur, is a more fatal disease amongst children than smallpox itself. In 1932 the Minister of Health admitted that there had been over 200 cases investigated in England and Wales, of which 100 had been fatal.

Other serious diseases have been proved traceable to vaccination, e.g., erysipelas, generalised vaccinia, blood-poisoning and meningitis. Is this surprising when we consider what vaccination is? It involves introducing into the blood-stream matter for eruptions on a calf sick with cowpox, which not only involves cruelty to animals but is a filthy practice, as would be generally recognized if people were not glamoured by the prevailing medical superstition.

In vaccination a living self-multiplying virus, capable of multiplying in the body, is injected. Professor James McIntosh, Professor of Pathology at London University and Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology at Middlesex Hospital, declared in his Presidential Address to the Royal Society of Medicine (19th October, 1926):

"Scientifically, it cannot be disputed that from every point of view the injection of virus capable of multiplying in the body of the individual is bad The effect cannot be controlled, and may lead to unforseen results."

"It has recently been shown that nervous disabilities (meningo-encephalomyelitis, etc.,) may follow vaccination."

"Who knows for how long an attenuated bacillus can lie dormant and then resume its former virulence?"

And Dr. A F. Cameron admitted in 1929, at a meeting of the Society of Medical Officers of Health that

"It was a disadvantage that immunization against smallpox depended on a living virus, which had pathology of its own."

Combat Smallpox With Sanitation

Years ago, the famous Professor Alfred Russel Wallace declared: Vaccination is utterly opposed to the whole teaching of Sanitary Science, and is one of the most terrible blunders."

But for long this voice was that of one crying in the wilderness. The hold which vaccination has upon the public mind, and especially on that of the medical profession, is weakening, however, if we may judge from the number of physicians who have come out against the practice. To cite but a few:

Dr. Charles Creighton, M.D., of Aberdeen, calls vaccination "a grotesque superstition"; Dr. C. E. Page, "the supreme folly of the Medical Profession"; Dr. E. M. Crookshank, "a dangerous practice"; and Dr. C. M. Nichols, "a blunder in poisons."

The "Medical World" used to be rabidly pro-vaccinist, but in March 1929 it printed an article by Dr. Gordon Ward, M.D., "Against Infant Vaccination," in which the writer maintained that the general practitioner should advise parents:

"That it is no longer thought that the results of vaccination are confined to the local lesion and the resulting immunity. Other results are apparently very rare but may be of a disquieting order."

Dr. Gordon believed that, if parents were so informed, infant vaccination would disappear from medical practice.

Experience Of Foreign Countries

Consider some other facts:

Mexico has stringent vaccination and re-vaccination laws and the highest smallpox mortality rate in the world.

In 1871-2, when England was vaccinated up to 80 per cent of births, 42,000 died of smallpox. Now, when vaccination is no longer compulsory in that country and vaccinations are less than 40 per cent of births, smallpox has almost died out.

Australia has vaccinations less than 3 per cent of births and smallpox is virtually non-existent there, as it is in New Zealand.

The safe and effective preventive of smallpox epidemics is not subjecting helpless children to the risks of vaccination but improving sanitary conditions and building up disease resistance by proper dietary practices and observance of the well-established laws of health.

Those who want further particulars are requested to read a very interesting volume entitled "The Vaccination Problem," by Joseph P. Swan published last year in London. There is also a small booklet published by the Health For All Publishing Company, entitled The Villainy of Vaccination and Inoculation.

Women and Girl Artistes, who gave recitals in the Thyagraja festival at Matunga, organised by Sri Ranjanee Sabha.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU PERIODICALS

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—The December issue opens with a fine poem by Jigar Murabadi. Mr. Piarey Lal Shakir, a well-known Urdu writer contributes an informative article about Shamra Begum, the ruler of Sardhana during the days of Lord William Bentink. Saiyed Zahiruddin Ahmad Alavi, in a short article, pays a tribute to Anis as a great writer of elegies, while Munshi Debi Parshad condemns the early poets of the Urdu language for writing obscene couplets or such lines as border on obscenity. "Taska" (inheritance) is the translation of a fine story in Hindi by Mrs. Prem Chand. "Hira" is also a well-written story. Among the poems contained in this number those by Ihsan-e-Danish, Hindu and Nashad are interesting and will repay perusal.

* * *

TANWIR (Bombay)—This is a new venture and so far eight issues have been published. It is edited by a well-known Muhamedan lady, Ashgari Begum "Sahar." The annual subscription is Rs. 3-8-0. It is really very fortunate that it has been able to enlist the active support of writers and poets of the calibre of Messrs. Latifuddin Ahmad, Mahmud Israili, Shihab Malerkotalvi, Majnun Gorakhpuri, Mahir-ul-Kadri, Nazir Ahmad Khujandi, Josh Malihabadi and others, almost from the period of its inception, and every issue contains something or the other from the pen of these gentlemen. It is the first magazine in Bombay which has got a lady as its editor. The articles and poems that appear in it are all bright. It has a great future before and we wish it every success. The January issue is out and it is up to our expectations.

* * *

NIGAR (Lucknow)—As is usual, the January issue is a special number—and contains more than 160 pages of solid reading matter. It contains only three articles. The first which is from the pen of the editor, consists of six chapters from the history of India under preparation. It is based on original sources and so it is more reliable than other history books. One great feature about this history seems to be that it gives even the scanny side of the Kings and as such it can claim to be an impartial work. This instalment closes with the chapter on Mahmud and tries to vindicate his character. The 2nd article deals with the old question of Khilafat from the viewpoint of a Shiah, while the third presents the first instalment of the translation of "Song of the Caravan". On the whole this number is sufficiently entertaining. It is priced at Rs. 1-8-0.

ISMAT (Delhi)—The February issue is more or less an anniversary number in memory of the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi who breathed his last in February 1936. The first few articles and poems by Mr. Latifuddin Ahmad, Dr. Said Ahmad Brelvi, Khurshid Iqbal Haya and others are fine tributes to the late Maulana's memory as a writer and a fighter for the cause of Muslim women. Among other articles those written by Saiyed Muhammad Ahmad Sabzwari, Qari Abbas Husain Abdul Hai and Maulavi Muhammad Zafar are very well-written. "Muhabbat ki Qurbani" and "Ummid" are readable stories.

Persian Sources Of Indian History

PERSIAN SOURCES OF INDIAN HISTORY. Vol. II. Edited by G. H. Khare of the Bharata Itehasa Samshodhaka Mandala. 1937.

The first volume contained contemporary letters of the Shivaji's period. This volume contains letters of Shivaji's and Peshwa periods. They relate to various topics. They are printed in the original Persian, and their gist is given in English. They throw light on the political condition of the time and its feudal nature and conflicts. They will be very useful.

S. V. P.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN MAHARASHTRA

SHIVAKALIN PATRA SARA SAMGRAHA. Vol. III. Edited by Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, 1937.

The Indian Historical Research Society of Poona has been doing very important work since 1911. Its activities are slow but steady. Its publications are scientific and valuable. It laid the foundations of a taste for real historical scholarship in Maharashtra. There is no such body as far as I know anywhere in India, though there are some persons doing valuable work individually. It conducts a quarterly and publishes at short intervals important, historical documents especially contemporary letters which are more valuable than the personal accounts of biassed writers. It has now published, no doubt, in an abridged form in three volumes, some 2,810 letters of the Shivaji's period. They are very useful to check later histories and accounts and to understand Shivaji's life and period. They have not been as yet fully utilised by even the latest Shivaji's biographers. Hence their works are vitiated by incompleteness and prejudice.

This volume has a useful introduction, giving the nature of the contents of all the three volumes. The letters are classified as 1,427 Marathi, 158 Persian, 1,177 European, 39 Kanarese, 7 Sanskrit, and 1 Hindi. They relate to Moguls and to all Deccani Kingdoms and to their various activities and aspects of life. At the end of the volume are given useful information about the Coronation eras of Mughal Emperors and a very important chronology of Shivaji's period based on authentic documents and ascertained dates. Then there is also given a list of places where the material was searched for and found, and another list of officers of that period. The Mandala is to be congratulated for this work.

S. V. P.

INDIAN TENNIS ANNUAL

Official Annual Handbook Of A.I.L.T.A.

Indian Tennis Annual (Official Annual Handbook of the A. I. L. T. A.) Edited and published by Dr. Bhatta, M.A.(Pc.), B.A., (Cantab), Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Punjab L.T.A. Price Rs. 2.

Dr. Bhalla deserves to be highly complimented on bringing out the 1937 edition of the Indian Tennis Annual, despite severe handicaps. It is very disappointing to learn that the last issue, though very much appreciated by the press and the public alike, did not show an appreciable increase in its sales. Unless there is more encouraging response from affiliated Clubs and Tournament Committees, the Editor fears, that it would not be possible to continue its publication every year.

A VERITABLE MINE OF INFORMATION

The book is a veritable mine of information as far as Indian tennis is concerned and everybody interested in the management of tennis should possess a copy. Besides recording the results of the numerous tournaments held in this country and reviewing the other important activities of the various provincial organisations and clubs, the book embodies the rules of the All-India and International Lawn Tennis Associations as well as the rules of the game and directions for the management of tournaments.

EXCELLENT PRODUCTION

There are several instructive and entertaining articles from the pens of well-known Tennis authorities. A compendium of "who's who" in the Indian Lawn Tennis world makes publication still more interesting. It is nicely got up and properly illustrated.

It would be more welcome if it is published at the beginning of the Tennis season every year. The Editor complains that the delay is due to inability to receive a sufficiently quick response from some Provincial organisations. It is hoped that it would be rectified next time.

The price of Rs. 2 for a reference book of this kind is exceedingly reasonable.

J. C. M.

THE FUTURE OF HARIJANS

HINDU AUR HARIJAN. By Ram Lal Varma, editor of the Tej, Delhi. Published by Sharda Mandir, Ltd., Nai Sarak, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 160. Re. 1.

This is perhaps the only work of its kind in the Urdu language and it lucidly places before the public the case of the Untouchables, now known as Harijans, from the purely Hindu view-point. The author calls upon all to help in the noble work of their uplift, only out of humanitarian motives and not with a view to bringing them 'en masse' into the fold of either Islam or Christianity "like a herd of cattel." He is firmly of opinion that the future of the Harijans lies in their remaining within the fold of Hinduism and not in breaking away from it. This is the lesson which he is anxious to bring home to one and all through this book and exhorts the caste Hindus to do all that lies in their power to remove the curse of untouchability from their midst at an early date.

The learned author refers in detail to the noble achievements of Mahatma Gandhi in this respect since he has made the cause of the Harijans his own. In this connection he also appreciatively refers to the interest which is being taken by the Congress and other organisations like the Arya Samaj in the welfare of the Harijans. The author has done well in fully describing the "fast unto death" observed by the Mahatma and also the circumstances which later on gave birth to the Poona Pact.

In giving a cursory history of the process of proselytisation in India, the writer has referred to the alleged wholesale conversions, of course at the point of the sword, by Muslim kings, beginning with Muhammad Qasim right up to Tippu Sultan. The chapter on this subject seems to be based on incorrect data. There is no doubt that much injustice has been done to the Muslim kings by interested historians, on whom the author has implicitly relied to prove his point. Sirajuddowlah's alleged campaign of tyranny, for instance, which culminated in what is described as the Black Hole tragedy, has now been proved to be a mere myth. The same must, at least to a certain extent, be the case with other Muslim kings. Only a decade or two ago, some firmans were unearthed by the "Leader" in which endowments to various Hindu temples in his kingdom were made by Tippu. How could the same man be the destroyer as well as the protector? The doings of the Portuguese, however, stand on a different footing. They, no doubt, employed such methods that the aggressive methods of the Musalman kings, if at all, simply sink into oblivion when compared with theirs. Similarly, the conclusions arrived at by the author regarding some of the Indian Muslim States where secret conversions to Islam are alleged to be taking place, do not appear to be justified. since they are based on mere rumours. All these things could have been easily deleted without in any way injuring the noble cause of the Harijans which is viewed by all sensible Musalmans with sympathy.

The general get-up of the book is quite decent.

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Gandhiana

By N. J.

The Haripura Congress has been described by more than one pressman straining after the picturesque as the Gandhi Congress. The description is certainly appropriate. For was not the tast Session held in Mahatmaji's beloved Gujerat? Was it not located in a village, wheee according to Mahatmaji the Daridra-Narayan resides? Were not all the settings and arrangements at Vithalnagar typically rural in character as well as material? And was not Mahatmaji the first among the national leaders to reach the Congress camp in spite of his delicate health?

Yes? The Haripura Congress was Gandhi Congress alright. But so perhaps have been all the other Congresses ever since the historic special session at Calcutta hitched the Congress wagon to the star of non-violent non-co-operation. Since then the Congress and the nation have passed through various vicissitudes. Well, may those of us who have lived in the last two momentous decades echo the thoughts of Wordsworth on the French Revolution:

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive
But to be young, 'twere very heaven.

* * *

The Gandhi Era

Not merely the Congress, but the very times belong to Gandhi. Do we not live in the Gandhi Era? That sums in two words the India since the twenties of the twentieth century. The Indian mind dearly loves an apotheosis. History, or rather time itself, has been divided by the Hindus into different Yugas, according to the different incarnations of God Almighty. At present we, of course, live in the Kali Yuga—the Era of Evil. But we have been promised deliverance from the darkness that surrounds us. Gandhi is the great deliverer, and he has long since passed into the pantheon. Critics compare his mission to that of Christ or of Buddha, but millions and millions of his countrymen already know him as such.

One may profoundly deplore such idolatry; one may even actively resent it but none can refuse to recognise it. Not only that but one can go further and say that even dyed-in-the-wool iconoclasts willingly turn into ardent idolators, when once under the spell of that toothless smile—witness the career of Jawaharlal Nehru. Those who went to scoff have always found themselves remaining to pray—and many an atheist has helped in the famous congregational prayers conducted by Mahatmaji every morning and every evening, with the unfailing regularity of the sun.

* * *

Gandhi-The Lover

Next to the Taj Mahal Gandhi provides the biggest attraction in this country for the foreign tourist. If the Taj Mahal is love immortalised in marble, Gandhi epitomises love in his own mortal frame. The Taj in spite of its beauty and symmetry has a haunting sadness about it, while the wizened, ungainly figure of Gandhi is a fountain of cheerfulness. The Taj is a lament;

A public reception was accorded to His Holiness Taher Saifuddin Saheb (centre), the high-priest of Bohra community, by the Bohras of Sunel (Marwar) when he visited the place recently.

Gandhi's life a paean of joy. The former teaches the transience of love; the latter its eternal nature. To call Gandhi a lover may look like a sacrilege, but though not in the line of Shaha Jehan, Gandhi is a lover all the same, as St. Francis of Assisi was a lover. His love has a universality about it, which transcends the personal factor and merges itself into humanity. His cult of non-violence though negative in appearance is very positive in character. It springs from the faith in the god-head in man, and the double negative in non-violent non-co-operation does make a very emphatic affirmative.

* * *

"Propa-Gandhi"

Gandhi is known in the civilised and most of the uncivilised world. Gandhi, indeed, is the only thing that a large number of average foreigners know about India. His name has almost passed into international currency. One recalls in this connection the pun played upon Dr. Goebbels, the famous publicity Chief of the Nazi party, when he was once hailed as "Mahatma Propa-Gandhi."

Gandhi And Grandi

Another exquisite tale relates to Senor Grandi, the dapper and debonnair Italian diplomat. It was just after the second Round Table Conference, which Mahatma Gandhi attended as the plenipotentiary of the Indian National Congress. The English and Continental press was full of pictures that time of Gandhi with his loin cloth and shawl. Soon atfer Count Grandi had occasion to go to Paris in connection with the then impending Stressa Conference. While attending one of the official receptions, attired in full evening dress, he was accosted by the wife of one of the officials at the British Embassy, who observed: "How delighted to see you, Monsieur."

The gallant Senor acknowledged the greeting in his best courtly manner, whereupon the lady proceeded:

"The last time I saw you was when you came out of St. James Palace with your loin cloth draped all over your head....."

For once the polished Italian Ambassador found himself dumbfounded.

* * *

The Gandhi Frock

This story, like many others woven round the name of Gandhi, may probably be apocryphal. But the following is an authentic anecdote related by Mr. J. H. Squire.

Once his woman pianist was discussing the Summer Season with Mr. Squire, when the question of dress cropped up. "I think," she said, "that I shall wear an organdie frock."

Just then Mr. Squire's colleague, Tom Jenkins, appeared on the scene.

"I think that would be rather effective on the platform." Mr. Squire told the pianist. And she went off to arrange for the dress. Immediately the door closed, Tom said:

"She didn't really mean that about the dress, did she?"

"Why not?" asked Mr. Squire, "I am sure it will be very attractive."

"But—But—" faltered Tom, who had caught only one or two syllables, "Well, I'm not strait-laced, but what about the Corporation? I mean to say—A Gandhi Frock—wouldn't that be just a loin cloth?"

"The neighbours tell me that you have a model husband, Mrs. Hicks."

"Yus, sir, but 'e ain't a workin' model."

Lived With Dead Mother For Months

Woman Found Dead Near Mother's Corpse

Because she could not be to be without her 81-years-old mother, 45-years-old Ellen Catherine Trott, a teacher, of Top Street Way, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, took her life—after living in a house with the mother's body for months.

When the police broke into the house they found the mother, Mrs. Robina Trott, dead in bed, and the daughter dead in a chair in the kitchen, with gas escaping from a stove.

A tragic letter in which the daughter told of her sorrow was read at the inquest. It said.

"Without mother I cannot go on. It is, I know, quite beyond understanding that I should take this step, but no one knows the strain it has been these last few months.

"I knew I should be with mother, and I longed to be. Mother's passing was very peaceful, and I am so thankful.

"Everything Is Still"

"I realise it was wrong not having a doctor in attendance, but she had no pain and begged me not to have a doctor."

In another letter she wrote, "I cannot go on without mother. The struggle was worth while so long as she lived. Now everything is still."

Dr. Hector Llewellyn said Mrs. Trott had been dead probably two or three months. The cause of death was heart-failure.

P. C. Pearce said inquiries showed that Mrs. Trott was last seen about the spring of 1937 by a neighbour. No voices had been heard in the house for some time

Police said Miss Trott was a music teacher who did most of her work in London. Both were eccentric.

They came to Harpenden from London in 1929, but none of the furniture had been unpacked. The house was dirty and unkempt.

The Coroner said to the jury: "This is a dreadful case of two women with a personal love between them, apparently coming to the end of their resources."

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of Unbalanced Mind caused by loss of her mother and financial reasons" in the case of the daughter.

The mother died from natural causes

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Managing Director.

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes: "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse beautified my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

We hold many Certificates of this kind which are open for inspection.

World News From Across The Seas

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Wedding guests in England will hesitate before they throw confetti at St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, Littlehampton —especially the bridesmaids.

They have been warned that they will have to sweep up the litter. Father R. W. Pitts, parish priest, has displayed in the porch of the church a witty notice. He hopes it will be effective and that when wedding guests read it they will no longer have the face to little up his church.

He is in favour of the Indian custom of using rice in place of confetti. His notice reads as follows: "Rice is the symbol of prosperity and fecundity, it is white and clean and sprightly, confetti is volatile and sticky, the symbol of frivolity and lightheartedness. Rice symbolises a home that is easily garnished and swept; confetti symbolises a home that obstinately refuses to be cleaned. Rice is life; confetti is dead paper; Rice is made by God who made wedding; confetti is made by machinery which made unemployment."

The notice adds that rice is cheaper than confetti, sweeps up easily, and feeds the birds.

Model Broadcaster

Earl Baldwin has become an "ace" broadcaster. It is stated that his broadcasts are regarded by the B.B.C. as a model by which the standard of studio orations and after dinner speeches are measured.

He had had plenty of practice. Since 1924 he has broadcast on 56 occasions on a great variety of subjects. At his first studio broadcast the microphone remained alive after he had finished. Listeners heard his comments to the announcer: "Heavens, I am as hoarse as a crow, and that microphone makes me tremble."

Strangest Royal Decree

A curious document dating back to the middle of the nineteenth century, and recently brought to light among the Tsarist archives in Leningrad, revealed what is probably the strangest royal decree ever promulgated.

The order, above the signature of Tsar Nicholas I, annulled a week-old marriage and declare the young bride a virgin. The royal decision followed the complaint of a wealthy Polish nobleman, Prince Lubomirsky, whose young heir had married a girl of humble birth against the Prince's will. Enraged, the father sought an audience with the Tsar and prevailed upon him to issue the following order:—

The marriage which was performed against the will of the father is to be considered void. The young Prince Lubomirsky shall be exiled to the Caucauses for disobedience to the paternal will. The bride, nee Shveykovsky, shall be considered a virgin as heretofore.

An American Best-Seller

American journalists have made several notable contributions to recent literature. None has had a greater success than Kenneth Roberts with "North-West Passage."

It has been at the head of a best selling list in England for the past three weeks. In America it topped the sales for 1937, and six months after publication is approaching the half million. Mr. Roberts is 53. Four earlier novels gave him a name; "North West Passage" has made him.

It is a story of pioneer days in eighteenth century America. There were years of research before Mr. Roberts got the background to his picture. His manuscripts show his astonishing thoroughness. They are entirely handwritten, have revisions deletions and quotations from sources on every page and sketches that look like "doodles." For the great part of the year Mr. Roberts lives in a house at Kennebunk, on the Maine. In the summer he goes to Italy.

He has two phobias; he refuses to broadcast or to lecture. He says he remembers too well the days when he used to sit in the Senate Press gallery and listen to the senators.

Paris Exhibition

The Nazi protest against the Anti-Nazi Exhibition in Paris has turned that exhibition into an enormous, racing success It started modestly enough, as such exhibitions usually have to. There are just two or three rooms and it is tucked away in a side court.

Convinced anti-Nazis were going quietly with their friends and acquaintances, but the big public had hardly begun to find its way there when the protest came along to help. Now it is stated those three rooms are packed out all day long, and everyone in Paris feels that he must see it.

But the best story about it is this. After the protest, the police went along to have a serious look at the Exhibition. They passed most things without a single comment. But then they came to a picture of Hitler dressed as a mediaeval knight, with a spear in his hand.

"No, seriously," they said, "we cannot have that. That's going a bit too far That's holding up the ruler of a friendly State to ridicule. You will have to take it down."

And then it was proved to them that the original of this picture not only hung in Hitler's study, but was one of which he was extremely proud. It is indeed his favourite picture.

Roosevelt's Birthday

A game of poker lasting till three in the morning was the end of President Roosevelt's birthday party at the White House a fortnight ago. Fewer than 30 people were at the party, most of the guests being members of the Roosevelt family or of the White House secretariat.

The biggest winner at the game was Captain Woodson, the President's Naval A.D.C., who pocketed about £13. Although according to a correspondent—a Democrat—the President "is reputedly a good player and a canny bluffer," he lost some £5 10s. on this occasion.

This does not, however, indicate that the President is losing his grip. According to a correspondent who was present at the party the President never looked better or seen in happier mood. The party, however, had only drawback. Dinner which was preceded by cocktails, was accompanied by all-American wines—a form of patriotism which seems to have disappointed some of the party.

What They Say

Translating from one language to another is the finest of all intellectual exercises; compared to it, all other puzzles, from the bridge problem to the crossword, are footling and vulgar.—Mr. CYRIL CONNOLLY.

A dog is much cheaper and easier to look after than a third child, and, to the minds of some people, as much fun.—"Mr. AYIMER VALLANCE".

We, egoists think more of a single night's insomnia endured by ourselves than of the woes of the entire population of Patagonia.—"Mr. ROBERT LYND".

At the film studios the practice is to call a photographer for photographic work and electrician for electrical work, a painter to paint the scenes, and an accountant to audit the accounts But when an author's work is required it is handed to any amateur who happens to be within reach, who botches it as best he can.—"Mr. BERNARD SHAW".

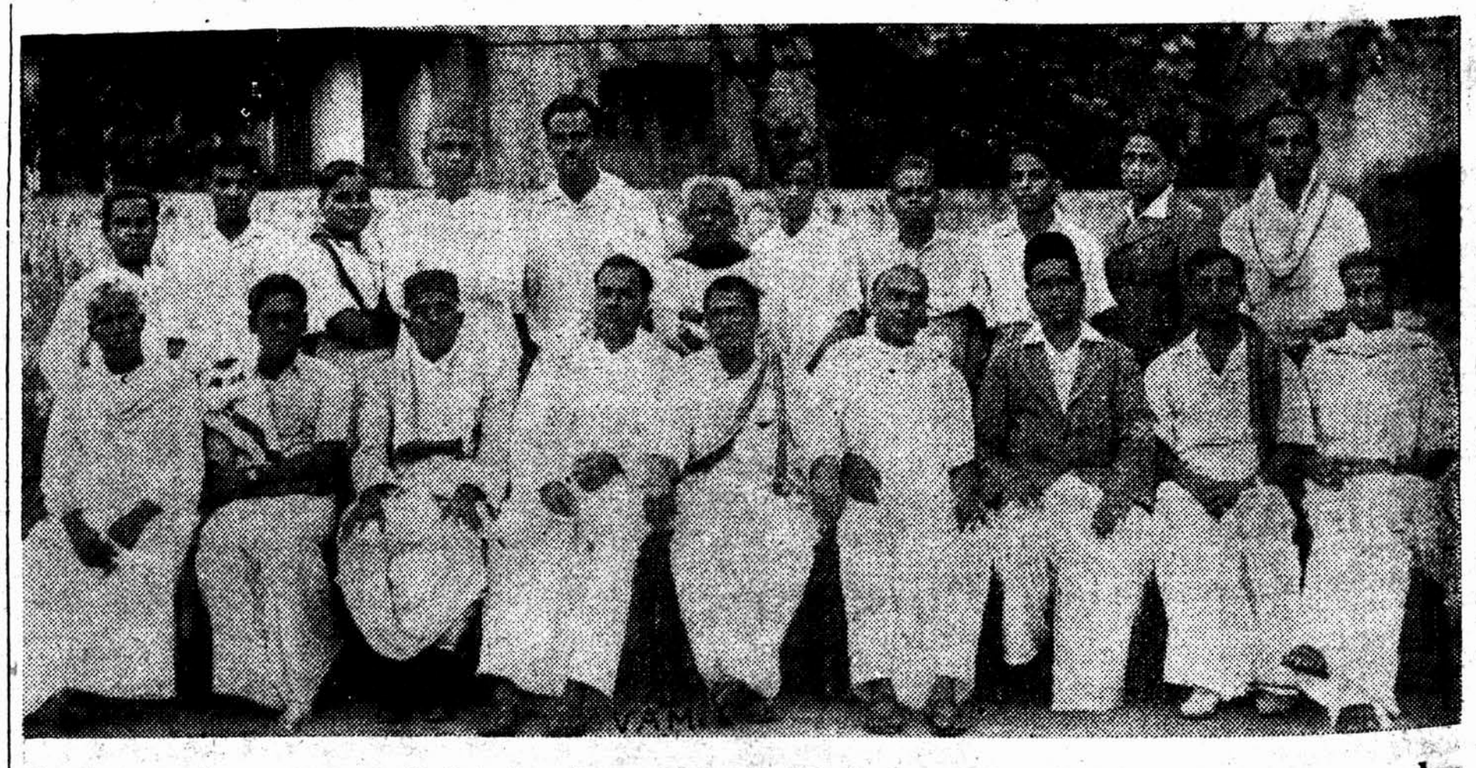
English cookery is plainsong, American cookery is jazz, French cookery is classical.—M. ANDRE SIMON.

A New Technique In Politics

The political correspondent of the "Sunday Express" has announced a new technique in politics. He thanks the British coalowners for it.

In the old day, he says, a Government was attacked by speeches or votes. To-day it is assailed by free meals. The coalowners have established a world's record for the distribution of free food and drink. In the past three weeks they have been busy entertaining M.P.s and journalists to expensive luncheons and elaborate dinners. They hoped that M.P.s and journalists, having enjoyed their hospitality would fight on their behalf against the Government's Coal Bill. Here is the sort of menu you get at a

(Continued On Page 39.)



Artistes who gave recitals in the music festival recently held in Matunga under the auspices of Sri Ranjani Sabha, with Mr. Krishna Bhagavathar, one of the organisers, in the centre.

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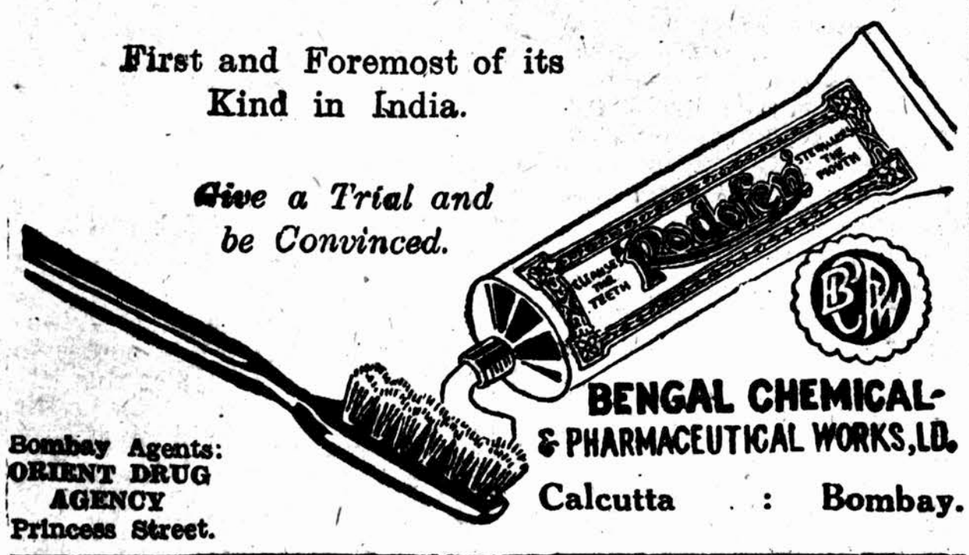

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Subhas Babu Pays Visit To Bombay Legislatures' Congress Party

PREMIER KHER'S WELCOME TO NATION'S CHOSEN LEADER

THE PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES OF THE CONGRESS PARTIES IN THE LEGISLATURES WERE BEING WATCHED WITH KEEN INTEREST IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE MEMBERS SHOULD KEEP THIS IN THEIR MIND.

This was the advice given by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President Indian National Congress, in the course of a talk he gave to the members of the Bombay Legislatures Congress Party, at an informal gathering held at the Assembly Hall, on Saturday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee, was a distinguished guest along with the Congress President.

SUBHAS SETS PRECEDENT.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE CONGRESS HAD ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF DIRECT ACTION, THAT THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT HAD ENTERED THE PORTALS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES AND THE VISIT OF SUBHAS BABU AND SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL PROVIDED GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE PARTY MEMBERS WHO MUSTERED STRONG AT THE MEETING.

Prior to the meeting Subhas Babu and Sardar Vallabhbhai went round the premises and visited the Assembly Hall proper.

NAMES OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present at the meeting were:—The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Bombay Assembly; the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council; the Hon. Mr. Bulusa Sambamurti, Speaker, Madras Assembly and all the ministers of Bombay, except the Hon. Mr. Nurie, who is now on tour.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, extended a cordial welcome to the distinguished guests of the evening. He said that the Congress Party in the legislatures had the honour of a visit by several distinguished members of the Congress Working Committee. But he did not think that they had the pleasure, in the past, of having a happy occasion similar to the present one, when immediately after the Haripura session of the Indian National Congress and at a time when the Budget session had first commenced it was possible for him to be in Bombay and pay them a visit.

They were all passing through exciting times, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher continued. While going to Haripura they did not know what would be happening in the near future in view of the developments in Bihar and the United Provinces. News was received on Friday that some sort of settlement was arrived at. Just at the moment of speaking he had received news that Babu Satyanarain Sinha resumed office, and the Budget for Bihar would be presented in the Assembly on March 5, next. (Hear, hear).

SOLDIERS ALL

He did not wish to say anything in the presence of the Congress High Command They were all soldiers and were entrusted with the activities of the Congress inside the legislatures.

"We are doing our best", the Hon. Mr. Kher added, "to carry out the programme of the Congress in pursuance of the instructions of the Working Committee keeping in our view the sole object of the Congress,—increasing the strength of the masses."

It was a matter of great joy that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who were members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee paid them visits.

This was the first time that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel attended the Party meeting after they had accepted offices. He presided over the party meeting nearly one year ago.

CORDIAL WELCOME TO SUBHAS

The Hon. Mr. Kher, on behalf of all the members of the Party, offered the guests, their heartfelt and cordial welcome and homage to the President of the Indian National Congress, and observed that in the work before the Party, the most scrupulous attention would be paid to the instructions of the Congress Working Committee, as also in holding aloft the flag of the Indian National Congress.

He wished to convey to the President that when they began functioning eight months ago, Bombay was supposed to have a very narrow majority but, since then, by the grace of God, the position had considerably improved.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Press representatives were requested to withdraw, as it was desired that the discussions should be kept private.

CARRY ON WORK UNFLINCHINGLY

It appears that Babu Subhas Chandra Bose exhorted the members to carry on heir work unflinchingly. He asked them to remember that their activities inside the legislatures were followed with keen interest not only in India, but in foreign countries also

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, speaking in Hindi, pointed out to the members present that the success of their activities would be measured by the strength which the mass movement acquired through the parliamentary activities of the Congress. They knew that they entered the legislatures with the definite purpose of srengthening the people in their struggle for national freedom; and that was the object with which they were sent into the legislatures. It was for this purpose that they were asked to shoulder responsibility with considerable sacrifice on their part. He knew that there were serious limitations imposed by the Act. But he exhorted them to carry on their work to achieve their object.

The party then adjourned to the tea room, where refreshments were served on a lavish scale.

Central Budget At A Glance

	(Estimates for 1938-39) Lakhs
Revenue	85,92
Expenditure	85,83
Surplus	9

Central Budget: Sir J. Grigg's Speech (P. 18)

Impending Release Of Yeshpal & Others

First Fruits Of Governor-Pant Pact

Representative Committee To Report On Ways Of Jail Reform

LUCKNOW: Feb. 26.

Eight political prisoners, including Mr. Yashpal, were brought here from the Naini Central Jail, Allahabad, this afternoon. They will shortly be released.

This is the first act of the Cabinet in implementing the Governor-Pant Agreement.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

After a lapse of ten days, the Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries attended office to-day and the first announcement to be made concerned the appointment of a Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, consisting of Mr. Gopinath Srivastava (Chairman); Mr. P. C. Mogha, Judicial Secretary; Sir Maharaj Singh, the Nawab of Chhatari, Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Bhagwat Narain Bhargava, Dr. Murarilal, Mr. Harischandra Bajpai, Mr. V. D. Tripathi, Mr. Sampurnanand, Mrs. Prakashwati Suda, Mr. Janardan Sarup and Mr. Benimadho Tewari (Members), to examine and report on jail reforms, with other problems relating to the superintendence and classification of prisoners, offences and punishments, reformative influence, hygiene and medical attendance.

The Committee is required to submit its report on April 15.—A.P.

U. P. JAIL DELIVERY IN A MONTH?

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly, arrived in Allahabad this morning from Lucknow, which place he left after a settlement had been reached in respect of the Ministerial crisis.

"United Press" learns that seven political prisoners, including Yashpal, were taken to Lucknow this morning from the Naini Central Jail (Allahabad), with a view to their being released there.

It is learnt from authoritative circles that all the political prisoners in the United Provinces will be released by the end of March.

Another important measure which the Congress Ministry in the United Provinces will tackle soon will be the relief which they propose to give to the employees of the Government Central Press, Allahabad. At present the workers in the Press are working for nine hours a day, which the Congresss Cabinet proposes to change to seven and a half hours in a short time.—United Press.

Hunger-Strikers Barring 1 Yield To Gopichand's Persuasion

LAHORE, Feb 26.

All the remaining hunger-strikers in the Montgomery and Multan Jails, except Gurumukh Singh, have abandoned their hunger-strike, as a result of the persuasion of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the Opposi-

(Continued on Page 36.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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To Let room suitable for bonafide student. Quiet locality near 'bus, tram. Box No. 9879 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Available Immediately, Luxurious flats, Swastik Court, Churchgate Reclamation, all modern conveniences, Rent first floor 180, Fourth floor 195. Apply owner, Top floor, Telephone 26968. (9886).

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Bhedwan House, Opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, flat, two-rooms, kitchen. Rent Rs. 60. Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road. 'Phone No. 26455. Airy two rooms tenements with water tap in Taraporewala Building, Gowalia Tank, Rent Rs. 26 upwards. Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road. 'Phone 26455. Cumballa Hill, Sudama House, first floor, consisting of 7 bedrooms with attached bathroom. Also ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen. Apply New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road. 'Phone 26455. (7971)

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5, Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor three rooms flat 120|- Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," ground floor, three rooms flat, 85|- Tel. 28101. (9892)

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Mahim, 221, Cadell Road, Darcy Cottage, ground floor, five rooms, garage, servants' quarters, in compound. All conveniences. (9880)

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M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

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Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (9790)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees etc. Samples and Particulars Free. Jagan Nath Chanan Ram, Ludhiana. (9871)

Wanted 50 Agents for selling Sporting goods on liberal terms, apply to The Imperial Sports Works, Sialkot City. (9870)

We supply ghee to your market. Pure stuff guaranteed, rates moderate. Prompt compliance. Sample on order. Trial solicited. Agents wanted. Apply to: The Coronation Trading Co., Hospital Road, Agra. (9875)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents or Branch Managers for the Punjab, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras. Apply stating past experience, business expectations and terms to Insurance of India Ltd., Comilla (Bengal). Managed by the Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd., and New Standard Bank Ltd. having assets of at least 2 crores. (7929)

Sind Ministry's Surplus Budget

Establishment Of Agriculture College Contemplated

KARACHI, February 26.

The Budget of the Sind Government for the financial year 1938-39 presented by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier and Finance Minister, in the Sind Legislative Assembly this morning, shows a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,55,000 for Sind Government.

The Revenue during the year is estimated at Rs. 3,60,67,000 while the Expenditure debitable to revenue is estimated at Rs. 3,59,12,000. The corresponding figures for the year 1937-38 were Rs. 3,67,04,000 revised revenue as compared with Rs. 3,62,50,000 estimated revenue; and Rs. 3,48,43,000 revised expenditure as against Rs. 3,47,01,000 estimated expenditure

Necessary budget provision has been made in respect of a number of new items directed towards the development of the Province and its social welfare, and the following are some of the more important items:

	Rs.
Scheme for irrigated forest plantation in Sind	9,000
Grants to Anglo-vernalar schools ..	10,000
Grants to non-Government secondary schools	7,000
Grants to local bodies for compulsory primary education	55,000
Grants for training of apprentices in various industries ..	5,000
Grant for increasing the supply of school-mistresses in rural areas	13,000
Grant for a survey of unemployment among educated middle-class youths	5,000
Reservation of seats and creation of scholarships at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay ..	1,000
Scheme for the appointment of a livestock officer and necessary establishment ..	15,000
Continuance of the Physiological Section at Agricultural Research Station ..	4,000
Opening of two itinerating veterinary dispensaries ..	5,000
Opening of two grant-in-aid veterinary dispensaries, etc., ..	3,000

Furthermore, increased budget allotments have been made to provide for the following:

	Rs.
Improved diet in jails ..	11,000
The establishment of model villages ..	15,000
The purchase of bulls ..	7,000
Additional grants to local bodies for village water-supply improvement ..	10,000

No account has been taken in the 1938-39 estimates of the receipt of a share in the Income-Tax, although it is possible that the Central Government may be able to effect a distribution. Nor has any account been taken of any savings which may eventuate from the labours of the Re-organisation Committee which has just submitted its report, or from the working of the Betting Tax Bill which will be brought before the Legislative Assembly in the present Budget session. But unless this would appear to indicate that the province will have money to turn during the year 1938-39, it is pointed out that the Government will have before them proposals to establish an Agricultural College which will, apart from the capital expenditure, involve recurring expenditure of some Rs. 50,000 per annum; to strengthen the office of the Revenue Commissioner which has failed to prove itself adequate to discharge the work placed upon it by the separation of Sind from Bombay, and to give a guarantee of approximately Rs. 40,000 a year in respect of feeder-lines extension in Upper Sind.

It is also possible that, in addition to the loan already sanctioned to the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank, Government may find it necessary to provide further financial aid to that Institution.

The future sources of revenue of the Sind Government will be stamp Duties, Court Fees and the Electricity Duty, and to secure these legislation will be brought before the Assembly during the present session. The Stamp Duties, Court Fees and the Electricity Duty will be the subject of a Finance Bill; and the Tobacco Duty the subject of a separate Tobacco Taxation Bill

According to the latest revised estimates the year 1938-39 is expected to commence with an opening balance of Rs. 5,66,000. Besides this cash balance, the Province possesses about Rs. 12 lakhs worth of Central Government Securities in the Famine Relief Fund about Rs. 110 lakhs Government of India treasury bills the minimum balances with the Reserve Bank and the District Treasuries and the balance of Rs. 16,25,000 in the building fund.

The total revenue receipts for the year 1938-39, which include the ordinary revenue, debts, deposits, etc., are estimated at Rs. 16,02,60,000 This with the opening balance of Rs. 29,87,000 (including special building-grant from the Government of India, etc.) makes a grand total of Rs. 16,32,47,000 as Revenue Receipts.

Total disbursements, which include expenditure met from revenue and expenditure charged to capital, are estimated for the year 1938-39 at Rs. 14,97,33,000. Thus at the end of the financial year the province is estimated to be having a closing balance of Rs. 1,35,14,000 as against the opening balance of Rs. 29,87,000 only.

The total revised receipts for the year 1937-38 are expected to be Rs. 19,00,12,000 as against the estimated receipts of Rs. 5,70,79,000 only and the total revised disbursements are put at Rs. 20,18,98,000 as compared with the estimated disbursements of Rs. 5,81,45,000 only.—United Press.

A student, Erach Ramjibhai Taraporewala, aged about 20 years, studying in the Inter Science class in Bombay, is alleged to have committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide in a second class compartment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Subhas Accorded Princely Reception In Suburbs

Says Catastrophe Of Federation Will Be Resisted To The Last

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

A princely reception was accorded to Mr. Subhas Bose, the President of the Congress, when he visited Vile Parle this morning.

A huge crowd numbering 5,000 s trong greeted the President amidst thunderous applause in the comp ound of Mr. Tejpal when he arrived a few minutes past nine. He was welcomed on behalf of the Suburban Congress Committee by Mr. Oza and all the institutions in the district, and the Mayor of Vile Parle garlanded him.

In thanking the citizens for the honour done to him Mr. Bose dwelt on the present political situation in the country. He referred to the ministerial crisis in the two provinces of Bihar and United Provinces and expressed pleasure that the point of view of the Congress had at last been accepted by the British Government.

He spoke vehemently against the proposed Federation and warned the British Government that it would be resisted to the last and the Congress would, if necessary, resort to non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience in order to avert that catastrophe. He appealed to his audience to strengthen the Congress organisation by which alone they would be able to achieve their goal of "Poorna Swaraj."

Later, Mr. Bose paid a visit to the Tilak Mandir, the headquarters of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, and expressed great pleasure at what he saw in that building constructed as a memorial to the late Mr. Tilak, the great Maharashtrian leader

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT CONGRESS HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EDEN'S STARTLING DISCLOSURES

LONDON, Feb. 25.

MR. ANTHONY EDEN IN A SPEECH AT LAMINGTON EXPLAINING THE REASON FOR HIS RESIGNATION EMPHATICALLY DENIED THE SUGGESTION THAT IT WAS DUE TO SOME EXTENT TO ILL HEALTH.

He said the decision had been taken because of the conviction that no other course was open to him. He was more than ever convinced that the decision was right

The course Government had chosen indicated the sincerity of their desire to reach an agreement but it was not necessarily an indication of wise judgment in international affairs.

He could not help feeling that it was perfectly possible to stand firm and obtain the same results if they were to be obtained without risks attending the present course. He was deeply anxious whether it was to be an agreement on a solid basis or agreement if they could get it regardless of basis.

Government's decision had been made, parliament had endorsed it, and Government must go ahead and he most sincerely wished them success.

He stood by every word he had said in the House of Commons. He had definitely formed the opinion last week-end that the meaning of certain communications received from the foreign Government was now or never.

His view was unchanged but he was not prepared to press his colleagues on this important issue of interpretation for he did not believe it to be in national interest.

He appreciated the impossibility of publishing the relevant documents at present. He would be content to await the verdict of history.—Reuter.

HALIFAX LEARNED AT HITLER'S FEET

BERLIN, Feb. 26.

Lord Halifax's appointment may smooth the way to Anglo-German understanding, intimated a political spokesman though it may be long until a rapprochement is finally reached.

It is pointed out that Lord Halifax learned his German views from Herr Hitler. He has no anti-German prejudices and consequently Germans had confidence in him.—Reuter.

ITALY PLEASED WITH APPOINTMENT OF HALIFAX

ROME, Feb. 26.

Lord Halifax's appointment has given satisfaction to political circles here. It is thought it will be good augury for the success of the forthcoming talks.—Reuter.

BRITISH REPLY TO JAPAN

Government's Responsibility For Attacks On British Nationals

TOKIO, February 26.

The British reply to the Japanese Note, which suggested the withdrawal of all foreigners in a wide area North of the Yangtse, after marking their property with flags has been delivered. The reply says that Britons may voluntarily wish to do so, but the Government holds that the Japanese Government are responsible for seeing that no Japanese attacks are made on British nationals or property. A similar attitude it is reported from Washington has been taken by Mr. Cordell Hull.—Reuter.

CENT PER CENT. CONGRESS

MIDNAPORE, Feb. 26.

All twelve seats in the Municipality of Ghatal Sub-Division of this district have been captured by the Congress.—United Press.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Delegates Leave For Ahmedabad

A large number of delegates to the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference to be held in Ahmedabad to-day and to-morrow under the presidency of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, left Bombay last night. Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman and Jamal Mian also left for Ahmedabad last night.

Mr. Mulraj's Dinner To Subash Bose

To meet Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Mulraj Kersondas gave a dinner on Saturday night at Madhav Bag, when a large number of guests were present.

LEAGUE'S SPECIAL SESSION

Bengal's Invitation For Easter

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At a meeting of the committee for organising the Bengal Provincial Muslim League held yesterday a letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah was considered and it was decided to invite the All-India Muslim League to hold a special session in Calcutta during the Easter holidays.

Among those present were Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Industry and Labour and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Agriculture Minister.—United Press.

GENL. PERSHING SINKING

LONDON, February 26.

A Tucson (Arizona) message says, General Pershing is sinking rapidly. He has been placed in an oxygen tent.—Reuter.

BAN ON AUSTRIAN PAPERS

VIENNA, February 26.

A law has been issued prohibiting newspaper reports and comments unwelcome to the German Government as a sequel to the Berchtesgaden Agreement.—Reuter.

FOUR KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

TOURS, February 26.

Four people were killed when a military 'plane crashed near Chateau Renault.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED

CAIRO, February 26.

The Italian Minister has informed the Premier that the statements published abroad about Italian intentions with regard to the Suez Canal are absolutely unfounded.—Reuter.

END OF ANGLO-IRISH TALKS

LONDON, February 25.

The present stage of the Anglo-Irish talks ended this evening when the trade discussions at the Dominions Office were adjourned without having concluded the examination of trade questions.—Reuter.

Sarat Bose In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Mr. Sarat Bose has arrived here from Bombay where he had gone after attending the Congress session at Haripura.

Mr. Bose will argue to-day in the sedition case against Dr. Dhiren Sen, Editor of the "Hindustan Standard".—United Press.

ERNAKULAM.—Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin left on Saturday for Madras 'en route' to Delhi, for a stay of one week there on State business.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS

At Kamgar Maidan

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

"Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, is to address a public meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Poibavdi Parel. It is decided to accord him a reception at Kamgar Maidan, Poibavdi, on this occasion.

"The residents of 'F' Ward are, therefore, requested to muster strong on Monday (28th inst.), before 7 p.m., (S. T.), at the Kamgar Maidan.

Those desiring to offer garlands to the Congress President are requested to send their names to the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, before 11 a.m., (S. T.), on Monday (28th inst.)

Congress Belongs To Masses

All Equal Before That Great Organisation

SUBASH BABU'S EXHORTATION TO WORKERS TO CLOSE UP RANKS

Kamgar Nagar (Worli Chawls), one time abode of the Satyagrahis as a prison-camp, was the scene of a huge gathering of people addressed by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose on Saturday evening.

A huge rostrum with adequate loud-speakers and seating arrangements were the features of the meeting.

A concourse of 10,000 people, with a united voice, greeted the Nation's hero on arrival with repeated cries of "Subhas Babu-ki Jai". A stirring call for a general closing up of ranks within the Congress of Workers and Kisans was made by the Rashtrapathi on the occasion.

GARLANDS GALORE

The volunteer arrangements were in charge of Mr. T. R. Bolan, the energetic Secretary of the Worli Youngmen's Association and the champion of the Worli tenants in their recent struggles.

Mr. Mhatre who garlanded Sjt. Subhas said that it was a garland of Kamgars and Majurs who were "Sramajivis".

A representative of the local Tarun Bharat Vyayam Shala also garlanded the President of the Congress to the accompaniment of inspiring tunes of a local band.

The honoured guest of the evening who then rose amidst acclamation said that two important questions faced them, one of the Majdurs' and the other of Harijans. He said that Congress was their National organisation. If the Workers and Kisans joined it they would strengthen it as well as strengthen their own cause.

CONGRESS BELONGS TO MASSES

It was not true to state that Congress belonged to monied classes. They should note that an organisation which began with an attendance of a hundred 50 years ago, had at a modest estimate attracted a lakh of people at Haripura, a few days back. He queried how many of those that visited the Haripura session were rich, (very few). Gandhiji ever since 1920 had made the Harijan cause his own and Congress had adopted his programme.

ALL EQUAL BEFORE CONGRESS

All were equal in the eyes of the Congress, whether rich or poor, high or low which were non-existent issues. All were equally slaves. If they got rid of their slavery, then they would be men, and they could then tackle problems of poverty, unemployment, ignorance and disease.

ORGANISE

Their united task then was achievement of Complete Independence. So they should close up their ranks in furtherance of it, irrespective of classes, castes or creeds. They could not achieve that without discipline. If the workers and peasants wanted to make the Congress, their own, none could prevent them and there was no excuse for them to keep out or not to co-operate with the Congress.

So he called upon them to organise to achieve Complete Independence.

Mr. G. S. Kanthi the Secretary of the 'G' Ward Congress Committee and the President of 'G' Ward Tenants League thanked the Rashtrapati for honouring their area by his visit inspite of his many pressing engagements in his present tour.

SOLUTION OF INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Dr. Gregory Urges Co-operation Between Government And Congress For Rural Uplift

BENARES, February 24.

Dr. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, paid a visit to the Benares Hindu University and addressed the students and staff of the University in the Arts College Hall. The Principal, Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, presided.

At the outset, Dr. Gregory dealt at length on the economic problems of the world in general and India in particular. He said that the world of to-day was fast approaching towards a climax of political chaos and economic destruction. The economic problems of India were in themselves, so very typical that they required special treatment. The economic condition of the people of India as compared to that of the United States, Great Britain and other countries of the world was very unsatisfactory, and discontent appeared everywhere Socialism, Communism and other "isms" prevailing to-day in the world have failed to suggest means to remedy this evil.

Continuing his speech, Dr. Gregory stated that the ideal of democratic states in the world to-day, based on true Socialism, is Russia, and there, too, we find signs of discontent raging amongst the peasantry. This shows that neither Socialism nor Communism is capable of relieving the condition of the labourers and cultivators of the land.

It is also not possible to ameliorate the economic conditions of the masses by taking a part of the income of the rich or the capitalists.

The only possibility of improving the condition of the peasantry is by restriction and control of the agricultural products.

Proceeding further, Dr. Gregory said that labour in Germany is in no way better off than in other countries of the world. By abolishing capitalism, it will create all the more confusion among the labourers.

Dr. Gregory suggested some means which, if adopted, may solve the economic problems of India. He also hinted that the Congress must work in co-operation with the Government for rural upliftment for which, he added, the Government is trying its utmost.—United Press.

Congress' Goodwill For Industrialists

President Pleads For Labour Interests At Informal Talks At The Taj

THE ASSURANCE THAT THERE WOULD BE EVERY POSSIBILITY OF AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS, GIVEN BY SJT. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS AT AN INFORMAL MEETING, HELD ON SATURDAY, AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, WAS RECEIVED WITH CHEERS BY THE INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES OF BOMBAY, WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

A small but select gathering, consisting of big financiers and captains of industry was present on the occasion at the invitation of Mr. M. C. Ghia.

Among those present were:—Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Hon. Mr. Latthe and Messrs. A.D. Shroff, Husseinbhoy Lalji, C. B. Mehta and Jairamdas Doulatram.

WELCOME TO BOSE.

Mr. M. C. Ghia, in welcoming the Congress president said that it was not his intention at first to make a speech, but his friends told him to say something on the burning questions affecting trade, commerce and industry with a view to acquaint the President with the views of the commercial community.

He was glad to learn from his presidential address that Subhas Babu held the view that until political freedom was attained, the question of change of social order from Capitalism to Socialism did not arise.

He believed that Labour was an important part of the means of production, and if Capitalism was at all to exist, ways and means must be found and adopted to ameliorate the condition of labouring classes in a manner so as not to mutilate, if not kill, the infant industries of India.

He wanted to impress upon the Congress President the necessity of the Congress taking upon itself the burden of promoting new industries large or small and giving adequate protection to the existing indigenous industries.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Sjt. Subhas Bose replying stated that the time had come when there should be greater personal contact between the Congress leaders and the captains of Indian industry and commerce, and he hoped that he had the support of a majority of Congressmen in expressing that opinion. The fact was indisputable, he said that there was an era of industrialisation in Europe. "For good or bad, this is a phenomenon which cannot be avoided," he said and added: "We have to adjust our views in the light of this consideration. There is ample scope for village industries, but the modern trend is for industrialisation."

A WORD TO SOCIALISTS.

He had a word to say to those who believed in Socialism. Socialists must realise that there could not be any socialisation unless there was nationalisation, and said "I look upon capitalists not as reactionaries, as is regarded by a certain section." To regard all capitalists as reactionaries was according to him an unscientific turn of mind. Landlordism was reactionary but productive capitalism was not so."

He then remarked that there were two ways of industrialisation, one was through State help and the other by private enterprise. The State would not be in a position to industrialise unless it had real powers. Therefore, there was great scope for private enterprise and there was every possibility of an understanding between the Indian National Congress and the Indian Industrialists.

He further remarked that before fighting Capitalism, all of them should have to concentrate on capturing power: It was also necessary that India should have independent trade agreements, which would be of great advantage.

IN LABOUR INTERESTS

Concluding he assured those present that he would do his best to come to an understanding with the industrialists, if they would look after the interests of Labour and he hoped he would have the support of his Congress colleagues.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Congress President stated that the assurance given by the Congress President was very welcome and said that the industrialists would have no place if they would not look after the interests of the working class. He was all praise for the great stand that the Congress had taken in regard to the Zanzibar issue and remarked that the bold fight put by the Congress was responsible for the changed outlook of the Government of India and the Colonial Government. He hoped that the Congress would give an opportunity to the industrialists to present their views when questions regarding industries would be decided by the Congress.

MAHATMA APPRISED OF SETTLEMENT

PATNA: Feb. 26.

Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Prime Minister of Bihar, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi on the agreement reached between him and the Governor, ending the impasse:—

"The crisis has been settled on the same lines as in the United Provinces. A similar joint statement has been issued."—A. P.

BIHAR COUNCIL TO OPEN ON MARCH 5

PATNA: Feb. 26.

The Budget Session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, which was to have commenced on February 24, and was postponed by an order of the Governor, following the Ministry's resignation, will now begin on March 5. The members are being informed of this telegraphically.—A. P.

GREET

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Sjt. SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

AT

ROXY

TO-DAY at 10 A.M.

When he will PRESIDE over a Special Show of BOMBAY TALKIES' film:—

Jeevan Prabhat

Starring:—

DEVIKA RANI

The entire Proceeds of which will go to the

KAMALA NEHRU Memorial Hospital Fund

Rates of Tickets:—

BOX ..... Rs. 3-6-0;
BALCONY ..... Rs. 2-4-0;
1ST CLASS ..... Rs. 1-2-0;
2ND CLASS ..... Rs. 0-9-0.

NO RESERVATION!

Tickets can be had at the Theatre or up to 9 a.m. at

(1) GANDHI SEVA SENA—Nair Bldgs., Sandhurst Road.

(2) DURLABHJI UMEDCHAND & CO., 63, Marwari Bazar.

Screen's Sweet Sensation

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

STARRING:

SORAB MODI

AND

NASEEM

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

To-day, To-morrow & Wednes.: 2 p.m.

NOW GATE-CRASHING AT

MINERVA

TALKIES: .... LAMINGTON RD.

MISS SHIREEN CHINOY (RIGHT), THIRD DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. SULTAN CHINOY AND MR. EBRAHIM CHINOY, (LEFT), SON OF MR. AND MRS. DOSTMAHOMED CHINOY WHOSE WEDDING IS TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY, IN BOMBAY.

Widow Wins Suit For Provident Fund

Amount Can Never Belong To Company Even If Forfeited For Alleged Misconduct, Remarks Judge

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court delivered judgment in the suit filed by Bai Manbai claiming to recover Rs. 5,074 from the Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., and others, being the amount standing to the credit of her deceased husband's provident fund account with the Company.

The plaintiff's husband, Rashidbhoy, who was in the defendant company's services, died in January, 1925. Till his death, it was stated, he used to contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund, which was started in 1919. After his death, the amount of his provident fund remained with the Company.

It transpired that in 1933, the management of the Company passed into other hands, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., the managing agents, going into liquidation.

In 1934, the plaintiff asked for payment of her deceased husband's provident fund amount which, according to her, she had allowed to remain with the Company to earn the interest that it had been bringing. As the payment was not made, she filed the present suit.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE

It was stated by the plaintiff that her husband had nominated her as the rightful claimant to the Provident Fund after his death, and that she had obtained the succession certificate she was entitled to recover the amount.

The suit was contested by the defendant Company on various grounds, but mainly on the grounds that the suit was barred by limitation and, secondly, that the deceased's Provident Fund was forfeited by a resolution of the Provident Fund Committee on account of neglect and gross misconduct of which he was guilty. It was stated that the deceased was dismissed and had ceased to draw his salary sometime prior to his death.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment, observed that the defendant company had not led any evidence in support of the allegations of misconduct, and these allegations were unwarranted and unjustified. It was only in reply to the plaintiff's demand for payment of the provident fund that a vague suggestion of misconduct came from the defendant company.

His Lordship then went on to deal with the point whether the Provident Fund was held by the Company as a trust on behalf of the staff.

His lordship observed that all the three essential conditions required to create a trust were fulfilled in this case.

COMPANY HAS NO SHARE.

Rule 18 of the Provident Fund Rules showed that even when owing to misconduct of an employee his share of provident fund was forfeited, the amount did not belong to the Company but continued to remain as part of the provident fund for the benefit of other members of the staff.

On this point His Lordship relied on the ruling given by the High Court in the case of Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd. in which, on a construction of identical rules, the court had held that the Provident fund was a trust on behalf of and for the benefit of the staff.

FORFEITURE INVALID

In that aspect of the case His Lordship held that the plaintiff as the legal representative of her deceased husband was entitled to the benefit of Sec. 10 of the Limitation Act which exempted a trust from the operation of the Limitation Act.

On the point of forfeiture of the Provident Fund, His Lordship observed that the resolution of the Committee attempted to forfeit the Provident Fund of a member who had died eight years ago, and the resolution was passed without giving any opportunity to his legal representatives to put their side of the case. The whole procedure was thus clearly against the rules of natural justice. The resolution was thus invalid and had no binding effect on the plaintiff.

In the result His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 5,074 in favour of the plaintiff with interest.

YOUTH TAKES FATAL DOSE OF OPIUM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That death was caused by opium poisoning, which he had administered to himself voluntarily, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest on Homi Jehangir Mehta (22), who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on the 7th instant.

5-YEAR OLD BOY KILLED BY LORRY

A five-years old boy named Maruti Pandurang, was knocked down by a motor-loory while crossing the Argyle Road. He died on way to hospital.

The inquest was adjourned to March 3

Mr Muthivalat Moopil Nayar, a leading londlord of Walluvanad, in South Malabar has forbidden the slaughter of fowls and goats and other animals in all his temples on festival days

The BROADWAY

Khodadad Circle—Kingsway Dadar

Daily 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Twentieth Century's Scintillating Picture.

STOWAWAY

Starring

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

See and Hear Shirley Dance and Sing Chinese Songs!

Also

Sunday & Monday Morning Shows at 10-30 A.M.

MINOR

RAJAMANI

A Beautiful Tamil Picture

8th GREAT WEEK!

BOMBAY'S favourite PICTURE:

CHANDRARAO MORE

FOR THE NATION

Two Souls DARED everything!

CHANDRARAO MORE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Four Shows To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Melodious Music of Marathi

ENJOY IT in—

"NAND KUMAR"

SMART SONGS and SNAPPY DIALOGUES by—

M. G. RANGNEKAR,

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

To-day, To-morrow., Wed.: 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL

CINEMA: ..... GIRGAUM

To-day and To-morrow at 2 P.M.

DEVIKA RANI

IN

JEEVAN PRABHAT

Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA TALKIES: DADAR.

Central Budget Maintains 'Status Quo'

198 Lakhs For Provinces

NO NEW TAXATION

38 Lakhs More For Army "In View Of Threat Of War"!

WAZIRISTAN OPERATIONS COST Rs. 176 LAKHS

NEW DELHI: February 26.

THE FINANCE MEMBER'S PROPOSALS AS EXPLAINED IN HIS BUDGET SPEECH IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON THE 26TH FEBRUARY, PROVIDE FOR RS. 1.98 LAKHS GIVEN TO THE PROVINCES AT THE START OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY, THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX TO THE PROVINCES TO THE AMOUNT OF RS. 1,38 LAKHS IN 1937-'38 AND RS. 1,28 LAKHS IN 1938-'39, THE NET LOSS OF RS. 2,51 LAKHS CAUSED BY THE SEPARATION OF BURMA AND RS. 1,76 LAKHS FOR THE COST OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN WAZIRISTAN.

AT THE SAME TIME EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN KEPT WITHIN INCOME FOR BOTH THE YEARS 1937-'38 AND 1938-'39—ALL THIS WITHOUT IMPOSING ANY NEW TAXATION.

IMPROVED TRADE CONDITIONS

It has been possible to bring this about owing to the steady improvement of trade conditions throughout 1937. This increased the revenue by Rs. 3,90 lakhs, mainly from the receipts from Customs and the Railways. The increase of revenue together with the balance of savings specially kept for this purpose from previous years is just sufficient to meet the extra expenditure incurred by the Central Government due to the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and to provide for certain essential expenditure for the defence for India, but leaves only a small surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs.

In 1938-39 the revenue is expected to decrease slightly. The Customs returns have been exceptionally good in 1937-38 and it cannot be expected that this increase will be fully maintained. It is therefore estimated that there will be a decrease of Rs. 60 lakhs in the income from Customs. Income-tax however is expected to increase by Rs. 25 lakhs and with the surplus from the Railways it is estimated that the total income for 1938-39 will be only Rs. 37 lakhs less than that of the present year.

Next year the Finance Member hopes that there will be a further distribution of income-tax to the Provinces to the amount of Rs. 1.28 lakhs. It will be recalled that under the Niemeyer Award if the total amount received by the Central Government from railways and from income-tax exceeds 13 crores, the balance over this amount is to be distributed to the Provinces.

Some increase in expenditure next year will be necessary. The largest item is an increase of 38 lakhs for the Army. This is due to expenditure on mechanisation of British cavalry regiments and on certain Indian units, on improvement of coast defences and a factory for making munitions in India.

COST OF NAVAL DEFENCE.

By an agreement just concluded the Government of India is no longer going to pay the British Government a contribution of approximately Rs. 13½ lakhs a year towards the cost of the naval defence of India, but instead will maintain a fleet of 6 modern warships to defend Indian ports and to act with the Royal Navy for the defence of India.

The expenditure on the defence forces has been kept at the lowest possible level, but in view of the threat of war in several parts of the world, the present increase is absolutely essential.

There will also be a number of small increases in other departments such as civil aviation, broadcasting and agriculture. The Finance Member's main object has been to give the maximum amount of money possible to the Provincial Governments to spend on their schemes on economic and social betterment and at the same time to ensure the safety of India in the way of defence and the soundness of the finances of the Government of India, on which the progress and prosperity of the Provinces as well as of the Centre depends.

The cost of setting up the new Provinces has been heavy and the Finance Member said that it was singularly fortunate that it has been found possible to find all the money necessary to start them off and to give them additional grants of income-tax without any additional taxation.

Concluding Sir James Grigg said while he had been in India he had kept two main tasks in view: the financing of the new Constitution and provision of money for rural development.

The first involved anxious regard to the health of our own finances. It also involved preparations for meeting smoothly successive obligations, which the new Constitution entailed. (Cheers).—A.P.

Budget Proposals

Outlining the Budget proposals for 1938-39 Sir James Grigg said:—

India is a disappointing country for prophets. A very distinguished predecessor of mine described it to me as a land of unfulfilled prophecies. I don't know how far his experiences as Finance Member were responsible for this disillusion judgment, but I can certainly say in my own case that my record in what I once called that minimum of prophecy inseparable from budget making would certainly not justify my setting up as a seer in other spheres. In extenuation I plead that in India we have to present our budget a month before the year to which it relates even begins, that the supply of statistical information follows a considerable time after the events to which it refers, that the budget of an ogricultural country which is in fact a continent and which relies for its revenue so largely on indirect taxation is particularly sensitive to economic fluctuations, that the world at large on which India depends for its export markets is in constant change and disturbance and last but not least that in India we have just introduced the first stage of a new Constitution which has involved innumerable financial and economic adjustments.

With this preliminary warning or apology if you prefer to call it so, I turn to my task and I deal first with the year which ended on the 31st March last.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1936-37.

In our revised estimates for 1936-37 we anticipated a deficit of Rs. 1,92 lakhs. The actual deficit has turned out to be Rs. 1,79 lakhs but the net improvement of Rs. 13 lakhs is a complex of many more substantial pluses and minuses. Customs and central excise duties as a whole produced Rs. 22 lakhs more than expected. There were increases of Rs. 29 lakhs from the excise duty on sugar, Rs. 18 lakhs (net) from the export duty on jute and Rs. 18 lakhs from the duties on motor spirit. On the other hand there was a large shortfall of Rs. 35 lakhs under "Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture" and a deficit of Rs. 12 lakhs under "Silver" Currency and Mint receipts showed an improvement of Rs. 21 lakhs, but this was balanced by a decrease of a similar amount under Interest receipts owing to the fact that the interest earned by the securities held in our Silver Redemption Reserve was not sufficient to cover the depreciation in their capital value. Minor variations under other heads resulted in a net deterioration of Rs. 9 lakhs. As Hon'ble Members have already been informed in the Communications Member's speech introducing the Railway Budget the net revenues of the railways increased by no less than Rs. 1,02 lakhs, but under the arrangements which were then in force the whole of this increase was credited to the Depreciation Reserve Fund in partial repayment of the amounts withdrawn to meet the deficits of previous years, and general revenues were therefore not affected. It is interesting to note the main tendencies of the closing months of 1936-37 and to follow them into the succeeding year. In summary these are a rapid improvement in railway traffic and customs receipts the latter improvement concealing a rapid decline in the duties on the imports of silver and of cotton piecegoods. The import trade had clearly already begun to respond to the strong stimulus provided by the marked expansion of our exports, and to take that upward turn which was to continue throughout the rest of the calendar year 1937.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1937-38.

Our revised estimates show a total improvement of Rs. 3,90 lakhs in revenue, but as there is an increase of Rs. 3,22 lakhs in expenditure the net improvement is only Rs. 68 lakhs.; The budget estimates provided for a nominal surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs after the utilisation of the whole of the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,84 lakhs. According to the revised estimates we shall require only Rs. 1,09 lakhs from the Fund and shall be able to carry forward the

(Continued on Page 20).

Drawing Capacity : : Houses : :

SPINE-TINGLING! BLOOD-CURDLING!

"BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS"

REPUBLIC PICTURES' Serial of Thousand Thrills..... 31 Parts in 2 Instalments.

Mile-a-minute Speediest Serial Ever produced!

DICK TRACY

SEE The most exciting fight between gangsters and a DARING DETECTIVE!

Starring: RALPH BYRD KAY HUGHES SMILEY BURNETTE

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m. FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY & MONDAY (Maha Shivratri) at 2-30 p.m.

THE GLOBE TALKIES SANDHURST RD.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Maha Vad 13, 1994
Muslim: Zilhaj 25, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 25, 1307
Hightide: 10-07 23-01
Lowtide: 4-32 16-10
Sunrise: 7h 0m
Sunset: 6h 43m.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose attends National Guards Rally, 7 a.m. hoists the Tri-Colour at Chowpatty, 8 a.m.
Congress President presides over the Show of "Jeevan Prabhat" in aid of Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund, at Roxy Talkies, 10 a.m.
Congress President addresses Students meeting at Congress House, 4-30 p.m.
Public meeting of Citizens at Azad Maidan, Subhas Bose addressing, 6 p.m.

SUBHAS BOSE AT POPATWADI

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Popatwadi (Kalbadevi). Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will address. Loud speakers have been arranged.

ADDRESS TO RASHTRAPATI BOSE BY BOMBAY BENGALIS

Bengali residents of Bombay will present an address to Rashtrapati Subhas Chandra Bose at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m.

STUDENTS WELCOME TO BOSE

A welcome address will be presented to Rashtrapati Subhas Chandra Bose by the Bombay Students' Union at a students' meeting to be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Congress House. Loud speakers will be installed.

FLAG HOISTING AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the C. V. O. Jain Boarding, Matunga, the monthly flag salutation will take place at the Boarding grounds to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. when Mr. W. F. Mukadam M.L.A. will unfurl the flag

IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Gaiwadi, behind Firangi Church. Sjt. Manibhai Desai will hoist the Flag.

AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly national Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office, Poibavdi, Parel. Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi M.L.A. will unfurl the flag

CONCERT AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at Sir P. Mehta Garden, Malabar Hill, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. V. K Nagaokar.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

JOHN BOLES * JACK OAKIE
FIGHT for your LADY
with IDA LUPINO
MARGOT GRAHAME

Monday, February 28.

Mahashivrathri Bank Holiday.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Fight for Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CROWN—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Something to Sing About" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee tomorrow at 3 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Night Club Scandal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dick Tracy" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"West of Shanghai" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Heidi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Navy Blue and Gold" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SWARAJ SABHA

The annual general meeting of the Swaraj Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

The fifth anniversary celebration of the above League will be held at the Jinnah Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

MARXIST LEAGUE

A meeting of the Marxist League will take place to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the B. P. S. F. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, at 9 a.m. when Mr. R. D. Bharadwaj will initiate discussion on 'The Ministerial Crisis.'

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

The first general meeting of the above Union will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Dr. P. D. Khanolkar.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The election of 15 members to the New Managing Committee will take place at the Mandali's registered office, at 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, to-day (Sunday). Polling time: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 3 to 5 p.m.

BAHA'I YOUTH GROUP

To celebrate 'The Third Annual World Baha'i Youth Symposium', a public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. H. N. Manji and Dr. K. M. Irani will speak on "Youth Rebuilds The World" and "Portale To Freedom" respectively.

CHARITY SHOW

In aid of Sir Elli Kaduri School, a social Cinema Charity Show of Huns Pictures Chhaya has been arranged on Monday the 28th instant at 10 a.m. at the Alexandra Cinema Bellasis Road.

The rates are: Rs. 2, Re. 1/8, Re. 1 and annas 8 and annas four. Children above five will be charged full. Tickets can be had at the theatre or at the school.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

7	a.m. (S. T.):	Bombay National Guards' Rally at Gowalia Tank.
8	„ „	Flag-Hoisting at Chowpatty and garlanding of Tilak's Statue.
10	„ „	Cinema Show at Roxy Theatre in aid of Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund.
1-30	p.m. „	Presentation of Address by the Mahajan, Bullion and other Staff Unions, at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.
2-30	„ „	Marwari Sammelan's Function at Madhavbag.
4	„ „	Visit to the National Medical College.
4-30	„ „	Students' Meeting at Congress House.
6	„ „	Public Meeting at Azad Maidan.
8	„ „	Reception by the Bengali residents in Bombay at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.
9	„ „	Informal talk with the representatives of the Trades Union, at Bahujan Vihar, Buddha Mandir, Poibavdi, Parel.

SOCIAL WORKERS CONFERENCE

To Be Held At End Of March

The Social Workers' Society is organising a Conference of the Social Workers' of the City for two days at the end of March. The Provisional programme is the discussion of following interesting subjects:—

(1) Prostitution, (2) Leteracy in the city, (3) Housing and Health including Sanitation, (4) Maternity and child-welfare (including Birth control), (5) Unemployment, (6) Social aspects of Labour.

The membership fee of the Reception Committee is Re. 2 only. Those who are interested in social problems are invited to join the Reception Committee, before the end of February, and are requested to communicate to Miss Nariman, 207, Bazar Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

COW SLAUGHTER IN MUTTRA

To-day's Meeting To Consider Its Prevention

In accordance with the requisition signal by about 60 local leaders of all communities. A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Madhav Bag, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of H. H. Jagadguru Goswami Shree 108 Shree Vallabhacharya Maharaj, to consider the question of prevention of cow slaughter at Muttra.

MOTHER OF LATE S. K. PUPALA DEAD

Mrs. Lingubai K. Pupala, mother of late S. K. Pupala died at her residence Kamatipura on Saturday at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the ripe age of 90 years.

The funeral procession will start on Sunday (to-day) from Kamatipura 6th Street, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The 27th annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the hall of the Association.

FOOTBALL MATCH

The Final Football Match between the Karnatak Young Students 'A' and the Kanara Lucky Star 'A' will be played to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. on the Military ground. Prizes will be distributed by Mr. E. T. Dewjee.

COSMOPOLITAN DINNER

A cosmopolitan dinner has been arranged by the Kanara Brotherhood today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum. Mrs. Laxmibai Kelkar will entertain the gathering after the dinner.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association.

MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Subhas, Jawahar And Sardar To Address To-day

The Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Azad Maidan when the Congress President will give the message of the Congress.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be requested to speak.

Loud-speakers will be installed and special arrangements will be made to ensure better order and discipline at the meeting.

Speeches will be made from a specially constructed rostrum. Properly guarded enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Public is requested to co-operate with the Congress and not attempt to rush at the leaders' dais. Volunteers must be on duty at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

FLAG HOISTING AT CHOWPATTY

Subhas Will Perform Ceremony

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee Flag-Hoisting ceremony will be performed at Choupatty, at 8 a.m. (S.T.), today (Sunday).

President Subhas Chandra Bose will unfurl the Flag.

REGAL
DAILY AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

In "Wee Willie Winkie" we brought you a greater Shirley . . . NOW, IN "HEIDI," WE BRING YOU SHIRLEY AT HER GREATEST!
Shirley TEMPLE in "HEIDI"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture with
Jean HERSHOLT
ARTHUR TREACHER
HELEN WESTLEY
PAULINE MOORE • THOMAS BECK
MARY NASH • SIDNEY BLACKMER
MADY CHRISTIANS • SIG RUMANN

Separation Of Burma

Additional Liabilities

(Continued from Page 18).

remaining Rs. 75 lakhs to the year 1938-39.

Before referring to the main causes of these variations I should like to remind the House of the additional liabilities which we have had to undertake this year in connection with the separation of Burma and the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. I said last year that the net loss on account of the separation of Burma was expected to be Rs. 2.33 lakhs. In arriving at this figure we allowed for a receipt of Rs. 3,23 lakhs in respect of the first of the annual payments to be made by Burma under the Amery Award. I mentioned, however, that this was only a provisional figure. The actual amount payable is now expected to be approximately Rs. 3,05 lakhs. Thus we are about Rs. 18 lakhs worse off as a result of separation than we calculated last year.

As regards the Provinces we anticipated debits amounting to Rs. 1,97 lakhs, partially offset by a small credit of Rs. 12 lakhs—a net deficit of Rs. 1,85 lakhs. The debits consisted of the following three items:—

(1) Additional payments to Provinces from the proceeds of the export duty on jute—Rs. 51 lakhs;
(2) Additional grants-in-aid to deficit Provinces—Rs. 56 lakhs; and
(3) reduction in interest receipts —Rs. 90 lakhs.

UNDER NIEMEYER AWARD.

The amount of the grants-in-aid are fixed under the Niemeyer award, but the additional 12-1/2 per cent. payable out of the jute duty will cost 54 lakhs, and the loss on account of interest has proved to be about a crore instead of Rs. 90 lakhs. This is due to the fact that the balances made over to the Provincial Governments at the end of March 1937 were in some cases larger than we had expected, and they were therefore entitled to have a larger amount of debt set off under the debt settlement scheme. As a result of these increases we now estimate the extra liabilities incurred by the Central Government at Rs. 2,51 lakhs in the case of Burma and Rs. 1,98 lakhs in the case of the Provinces or Rs. 4,49 lakhs in all.

There is one other adjustment which I can conveniently mention at this stage. I said last year that the capital element in the instalments payable by the Provinces would be taken straight to the reduction of debt outside the budget. But in this first year owing to a change of the dates of payment made to suit the convenience of Provinces the equated instalments contain a larger element of capital and a smaller element of interest. I propose to adjust this in the accounts by making a reduction of Rs. 48 lakhs in the current year's provision for Reduction and Avoidance of Debt. I should like to assure Hon'ble Members that this is in effect an accounting change only and it does not at all represent a diminution of the actual amount allocated to debt redemption nor a conversion on my part to the imaginative school of finance.

RAILWAY REVENUES LOOK-UP.

Apart from the financial benefits which the Provinces received before and upon the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the improvement in railway revenues makes it possible to begin the distribution of income-tax receipts under the Niemeyer award in the current financial year. As Hon'ble Members have already learnt, the net surplus of the Railways for the current year is now expected to be Rs. 2,83 lakhs. In order to arrive at the amount payable to the Provinces it is necessary to deduct from our total receipts in respect of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax the amounts attributable to (1) taxes collected in central areas, (2) taxes on salaries paid from central revenues, and (3) cost of collection. It is anticipated that the balance remaining after these deductions will be Rs. 11,55 lakhs. To this figures is added the amount of the railway surplus and the combined total less 13 crores is the amount distributable to the Provinces. In effect then we are entitled to retain Rs. 1,45 lakhs out of the railway surplus, and the amount of income tax distributable to the Provinces is consequently estimated at Rs. 1,38 lakhs. I am well aware that the returns of railway revenue for the early months of the year had given rise to hopes that the amount available for distribution might be considerably larger. They have also given rise to some highly coloured calculations in the Press. Naturally I am as disappointed as anyone else that these roseate dreams have not proved to be solid fact. But on the other hand a year ago nobody expected a distribution at all and moreover when the Niemeyer Award was announced there were gloomy forebodings—I think officially expressed by some of the Provinces—that the provision for conditional payments during the first five years was likely to prove a dead letter. The actual distribution will take place towards the end of March on the basis of the best revised forecast then possible and adjustments will be made on the basis of audited accounts in the following year.

REVENUE.

I now come to the revised estimates of revenue for 1937-38 and I remind Hon'ble Members of the summary which I gave of the trends which manifested themselves in the last quarter of the previous year, viz., a rapid improvement in railway traffic and customs receipts generally the latter concealing a rapid decline in the duties on the imports of silver and of cotton piecegoods. The increase in railway returns continued until the autumn and was then replaced by a steep decline from the figures of a year before. The decline is too serious for us to hope that it will shortly be reversed but we can at any rate hope that it will become less steep and this is the basis of the estimate of a total railway contribution of Rs. 2,83 lakhs. Customs and central excise receipts continued to advance until the end of the calendar year but in December the percentage of improvement was lower than in the preceding months, and the returns of January of this year confirm the flattening of the curve. Our revised estimates are therefore less satisfactory than at one time seemed probable. Let me deal with these estimates in a little more detail.

CUSTOMS & CENTRAL EXISE DUTIES.

I have already mentioned that the decline in the revenue from imports of silver and cotton piecegoods which was noticeable in the closing months of 1936-37 has continued into the current year. The actual decreases in our revised estimates for these items as compared with our budget estimates are as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Silver	1,28
Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	59
Cotton facrics not of British manufacture	70

As regards silver I can only say that this is an item for which accurate budgeting is exceptionally difficult, and that an increase in imports of other commodities seems frequently to coincide with a decrease in imports of silver The decrease under "Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture" is of course due to the war between Japan and China, but it is noticeable that British piecegoods have not participated in the resultant advantage to Japan's competitors in the Indian market That advantage has accrued entirely to the domestic producer whose steadily increasing out-turn has been accompanied by a steady decline in our total imports from abroad and in the revenues which we have derived from them.

In spite of these large decreases our revised estimates for customs and central excise duties combined show a total net improvement of Rs. 1,91 lakhs. The improvement is spread over a wide range of articles included in the non-protective part of the tariff, and is largely accounted for by the increased imports of durable and semi-durable goods. Thus machinery is responsible for an additional Rs. 42 lakhs and motor vehicles for an additional Rs. 41 lakhs. There is also an increase of Rs. 45 lakhs from motor spirit.

TAXES ON INCOME.

Our total revised estimate, including corporation tax and the other elements which are wholly central, is Rs. 15 crores as compared with the budget estimate of Rs. 14,30 lakhs, an improvement of Rs. 70 lakhs. This indicates that the progress of recovery in the country as a whole was not seriously interrupted during the previous year in spite of the temporary decline in imports which was reflected in our receipts from customs duties. The figure of Rs. 15 crores will in our accounts be reduced to Rs. 13.62 lakhs on account of the assignment of Rs. 1.38 lakhs to the Provinces. the gross railway contribution of Rs. 2,83 lakhs being, of course, taken to revenue in full.

OTHER REVENUE HEADS.

We expect an improvement of Rs. 10 lakhs under Salt and an improvement of Rs. 17 lakhs under Mint, which is due to an increase in the absorption of small coin. On the other hand there are two decreases which I must briefly explain:—

The first is a decrease of Rs. 9 lakhs under "Payments from Indian States". This is due to the decision that in cases where the tribute paid by an Indian State exceeds 5 per cent. of the total revenue of the State the excess over that percentage should be remitted. The Indian States Enquiry Committee of 1932 strongly recommended that such remissions should be granted as a first step towards redressing inequalities, irrespective of any arrangements which might be made in connection with the accession of the States to the Federation. We acknowledged the justice of that recommendation but found ourselves unable to implement it at that time. However now that a distribution of income-tax to the Provinces is being made it is unjustifiable to postpone further the removal of this grievance.

The second item is a decrease of Rs. 39 lakhs under Currency. This arises from a reduction in the surplus profits of the Reserve Bank. Under Section 33 of the Reserve Bank of India Act the sterling securities held in the Issue Department of the Bank must be "Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years". There is, however, a proviso which allowed the Bank to hold longer-dated securities during the first two years of its existence. Consequently the full effect of the restriction has only been felt during the current financial year, and owing to the very low rates of interest

(Continued on Page 21).

Hearty Reception

To an

Artistic Picture

An enthusiastic audience yesterday accorded a hearty welcome to Shalini Cinetone's artistic film

"KANHOPATRA"

at the

MAJESTIC

CINEMA : : GIRGAUM

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
To-day, Monday & Wednesday
2-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR

CINEMA : : DADAR

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Sat., Sun., (Monday—Maha Shivrartri) at 2-30 p.m.

NEW THEATRES'
Popular Social Hit

ANATH ASHRAM

Starring:

UMASHASHI

Najumul Hussain, Nawab, etc.

Dorothy Bartlam

Miss DOROTHY BARTLAM, winner of the "Daily Mail" Beauty Competition and now famous as a British film and stage star, is a thorough believer in the systematic development of beauty.

She says, "That well-known saying 'my face is my fortune' is literally true in my case. The glaring lights of the film studio are merciless in their exposure of a neglected skin. That is why I take the utmost pains with my skin. My career and my happiness depend on it.

.....

The modern woman has made a science of beauty culture. She knows that with a little effort she can possess that most charming of all possessions, a really lovely skin. I have found in my own case that a series of beauty exercises regularly carried out is a sure way of keeping my complexion always lovely. Let me give you a tip Send for the Oatine Beauty Book. It was really a tremendous help to me and I know you will find it so too."

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, 3rd Floor, BOMBAY.

Posts And Telegraphs

(Continued from Page 20).

which have been obtainable on short-dated sterling securities the effect has been more marked than we had anticipated. It is obviously desirable that the resources of a Central Bank should be held in as liquid a form as possible, and the restriction was deliberately inserted for this purpose. The reduction in the surplus must therefore be regarded as a part of the price which we have to pay for the strength of the Bank's present position.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The budget and revised estimates for the Posts and Telegraphs Department are as follows:

	Budget, 1937-38.	Revised, 1937-38.
	(in lakhs).	
Gross receipts	11,16	11,46
Working expenses and interest charges	11,12	11,03

Thus on the basis of the present accounting system the net receipts of the departments are expected to amount of Rs. 43 lakhs against our budget estimate of Rs. 4 lakhs. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to the postponement of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, and the improvement in revenue is due to increased receipts from telephones and from the sale of stamps. This improvement must be attributed to the general increase in trade activity which is reflected also in our customs estimates, but I might add that in the Posts and Telegraphs Department also the receipts began to show a decline at the beginning of the present calendar year. I propose to defer further comments on the financial position of the department until I come to next year's estimates.

DEFENCE SERVICES.—I said that we now expect a total increase of Rs. 3,22 lakhs in expenditure. Out of this total Defence Services accounts for Rs. 2,60 lakhs. The most important single item is of course the cost of the military operations in Waziristan, which is now estimated at Rs. 1,76 lakhs. Another considerable item is the abandonment of the Lahore abattoir and the associated scheme for the establishment of cold storage facilities in northern India. It was originally anticipated that this might cost the taxpayer as much as Rs. 50 lakhs, but our latest estimate is only Rs 26 lakhs. Here I might perhaps be allowed to degrees for a moment to pay a tribute on the one hand to the very reasonable attitude adopted by the majority of the firms and contractors in their claims against Government, and on the other to the skill of those entrusted with the negotiations on the Government side. In particular, I should like to acknowledge the very great value of the work done by Sir James Pitkeathly, the Chief Controller of Stores, who has taken a leading part in the negotiations.

The balance is made up of a variety of smaller items, the most important of which are:—

	Lakhs.
(1) Additional expenditure on the reconstruction of Quetta	Rs. 10
(2) Rise in prices	Rs. 10
(3) Initial expenditure on the reorganisation of the British Cavalry and Infantry	Rs. 8
(4) Increased cost of British troops occasioned by the grant by His Majesty's Government of various improvements in the conditions of service in an attempt to arrest the growing shortage of recruits	Rs. 16

I shall refer to the last two items again when I deal with the estimates for 1938-39, but I should say now that the last is a net figure after allowing for a certain shortage of British troops.

INTEREST.

Apart from the special adjustment as between Capital and Interest which I have already mentioned we now expect an increase of Rs. 72 lakhs under Interest. This is almost entirely due to Post Office Cash Certificates. During the last two years our disbursements on this account have been exceptionally high owing to very large maturities of certificates issued at a high rate of interest We have met a part of this liability from a special fund which was built up during years when our actual disbursements were much lower, but unfortunately the fund was only started a considerable time after the inception of the Certificates and sooner or later a shortage in it was bound to occur. The actual figure for the interest disbursed in 1936-37 proved to be Rs. 36 lakhs above even the revised estimate owing to an increase in the rate of encashments. Consequently the balance remaining in the fund for the current year was only Rs. 1,16 lakhs instead of Rs. 1,52 lakhs. It now appears that our budget estimate for this year will also be exceeded by about Rs. 35 lakhs. The combined effect of these two excesses is an increase of Rs. 71 lakhs in the total amount to be met from revenue during the current financial year. Fortunately we have now passed the peak, since the certificates maturing next year bear a lower rate of interest and the amount payable will be correspondingly less. On the other hand it must be remembered that there is no longer anything left in the fund.

The only other item which I need mention at this stage is an increase of Rs. 25 lakhs under Tribal Areas. This is accounted for by the construction of roads in connection with the Waziristan operations. The figure would have been Rs. 49 lakhs but for the fact that we have utilised the balance of the fund set aside for roads in Tribal Areas to meet part of the cost of the Waziristan roads.

Altogether it will be observed that of the total increase in expenditure of Rs. 3,22 lakhs the Waziristan operations and Interest together are responsible for no less than Rs. 2,73 lakhs.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1938-39.

Honourable Members will remember that on the basis of our revised estimates for the current year we expect to require Rs. 1,09 lakhs out of the Revenue Reserve Fund in order to balance the budget, thus leaving Rs. 75 lakhs available for next year. Apart from this Rs. 75 lakhs our estimates for ordinary revenue amount to Rs. 85,17 lakhs as compared with Rs. 85,54 lakhs in the revised estimates, a decrease of Rs. 37 lakhs.

REVENUE

Customs and Central Excise Duties.—I must first try to explain the basis of our estimates for customs and excise revenue. Such estimates are necessarily subject to a considerable margin of error but we are bound to take note of the arrest which has shown itself in January of the previous upward tendency and in view of this we should certainly not be justified in expecting the maintenance of the current year's figures. This check may be attributed to the setback which has manifested itself primarily in the United States of America but which has also spread eastward. The Indian cotton grower has already been affected, and there are other economic indices which point in the same general direction. There has been a decline in our favourable balance of trade. I need not quote the figures of that balance which related to India and Burma combined, but for India alone the favourable balance during the Rs. 44,20 lakhs, while during the first nine months of the current year it is Rs. 27,56 lakhs. The difference is therefore over Rs. 16 1/2 crores. The large increase in imports and consequently in customs revenue during the first nine months of the current year must be attributed to a considerable extent to the favourable balance of last year, and the decline in the balance is bound to have some effect on our imports next year—indeed it is already having its effect. It should also be remembered that since most of our customs duties are on an 'ad valorem' basis an increase in prices automatically involves an increase in customs revenue. There was a marked increase in the general level of prices in the later months of 1936-37 and the early months of the current year, but recently the tendency has been in the opposite direction. There are of course certain items in our customs schedule which are likely to increase irrespective of general trade conditions. Motor spirit, for example, is almost certain to be an increasing source of revenue in view of the steady growth in the number of motor vehicles in use in India. But it seems probable that such items will be more than balanced by decreases in other imports. Taking all these factors into consideration we have assumed a net reduction of Rs. 60 lakhs as compared with the revised estimates for the current year.

As I have said the real reduction under Customs and Central Excise Duties is Rs. 60 lakhs, but the budget statements show a reduction of only Rs. 10 lakhs. This apparent discrepancy is explained by two changes in accounting procedure:—

(1) The first change relates to our revenue from the excise duty on matches. We have hitherto treated the share which is payable to the Indian States as a deduction from revenue, but it has now been decided that such disbursements would be more correctly classified as expenditure. This accounts for an increase of Rs. 32 lakhs, which will of course be balanced by a corresponding increase on the expenditure side.

(2) The other Rs. 18 lakhs represent the duty on petrol and kerosene supplied for the Defence Services. The duty on such supplies has previously been remitted, but we have now decided to bring the procedure into line with that which is adopted in connection with other goods imported for the use of Government Departments. In this case also there will be a corresponding increase in expenditure.

TAXES ON INCOME

As Hon. Members are aware I hope shortly to be in a position to introduce an Income-tax

(Continued on Page 29).

Doctor discovers the treatment for

Asthma and BRONCHITIS

"Wonderful Effect" of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure.

A Doctor in India who wished to cure his patients of Asthma and Bronchitis writes to say that after trying many different medicines without success he gave them Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure and in his own words the effect was 'WONDERFUL.' He writes: 'It has proved a boon to my patients'

Defence against Asthma and Bronchitis must take the form of attack. YOU must attack. YOU must steadily build up and prepare your whole system until the attacks get less cruel, less frequent, less able to break and exhaust you. And you must do it by strengthening your natural resistance by taking Dr Hair's Asthma Cure which is a liquid medicine and therefore can be completely absorbed by the system. If only you could see the mountain of joyful, appreciative letters from sufferers who have found true and lasting relief by taking Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure you would realise that you also can end the bitter, horrible suffering of Asthma and Bronchitis. For eleven years Dr. Hair suffered and then at last he found the remedy.

YOU WANT PROOF—HERE IT IS

Read Dr. Hair's own book—free. See for yourself what other sufferers say about Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure. Post the coupon below at once. Involve yourself in no obligation. But for your own sake read the proof.

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ADDRESS.....

No. 1

PROSPECTS OF CONGRESS MINISTRY IN ASSAM

Opposition Growing Strong Against Saadulla Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, Feb. 25.

The formation of a Congress Ministry in Assam now depends on the issue whether the High Command will allow the Assam Congress Party to coalesce with other groups, which have just joined the Opposition in the Assembly. The dethronement of the Saadulla Ministry is awaited eagerly with the Opposition's next success on certain major issue during the voting hours. The Congress Opposition is being daily reinforced the latest being the entry of Surma Valley Hindu Independent Group and Goalpara Zamindar. Ajitnarain Dev.

MORE RECRUITS TO CONGRESS

Informal talks taking place from time to time between the Congress and other members are bringing more recruits to the Congress programme. All are now looking to Gopinath Bordoloi Opposition Leader and others, including Maulavi Alihaider ex-Minister. Parliamentary circles believe that the Opposition hung-led in raising a non-confidence motion prematurely. Monday's division on no-confidence motion is however, regarded as a precursor of the coming event for it has decidedly shaken the very foundation of Saadullah's reshuffled Cabinet.

Akhoy Kumar, the scheduled caste Minister who recently entered the Cabinet is said to have drawing only Rs. 700 monthly pay, while others are getting Rs. 2,000.

HUNGER-STRIKE ..... GIVEN UP

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

With the exception of Gurumukh Singh all the political prisoners numbering ten confined in Multan and Montgomery Jails have abandoned their hunger-strike as a result of the interview Lala Shamlal and Dr. Gopichand had with them.

Dr. Gopichand and Lala Shamlal, who interviewed the prisoners yesterday in both the jails showed them the letter of Gandhiji and also informed them of the decision of the Congress in the matter.

Gurumukh Singh, however, refused to give up the hunger-strike, but promised to consider the matter.

Both the leaders returned to Lahore this afternoon—A. P.

The "safetyfirst" campaign started in Dahanu some months ago, with the co-operation of the local Police Department, is still going strong, and the work of instructing gharrywallas in traffic rules is being continued.

BENGAL M.L.A SENT TO JAIL

Under Suppression Of Terrorist Outrages Act

COMILLA, Feb. 26.

Mr. Niharendu Dutta Majumdar, a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and a labour leader, was sentenced today under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages act to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Ananta Mookerjee, who was tried with him, was acquitted.

The trial was held in the court of Mr. J. George, Additional District Magistrate.

Mr. Mookerjee, who was acquitted of the offence on one count, was, however, convicted on the other count and was awarded one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Both were directed to be treated as class 1 prisoners.—A. P.

LEADING SHIPPING CO.s STABILISE CAR FREIGHTS

P. & O. And B. I. S. N. Company's Decision

Publicity Officer, the W.I.A.A., writes:—

Motorists wishing to take their cars abroad may not be aware of the fact that the P and O and B.I.S.N. (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co) have stabilised freights both ways

Whatever the weight or size of the car it now costs 21sh. 6d. per cwt either way to send a motor-car by those two shipping lines to Europe or to bring one from Europe to India. Moreover, tourists from India who wish to take their cars to Europe and bring them back again can do this at a reduced return rate of 31sh. 6d. per cwt. It is to be noted that the rates include dock dues.

Most motorists naturally wish their cars to accompany them when they take them abroad but intending tourists are warned that it is often not possible for P. & O steamers whose point of departure for Australia or the Far East, Bombay being only a midway port on their journey to Europe, to accommodate uncrated cars. This may be due to a variety of reasons of which two of the commonest are holds already full and holds containing valuable cargo such as silks which would be ruined should oil by mischance leak on to them from a car. Those wishing to take their cars with them on ships from Australia or the Far East should give very long notice in advance to the Companies.

The W.I.A.A. would like to make it understood that they do not handle passengers' reservations: they handle only motor-cars. It would save much confusion and unnecessary correspondence if members of the Association and of other associations in India who wish the W.I.A.A. to handle their cars refrained from mentioning their motor-cars at all when booking their passages with shipping companies

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND PUBLIC ENQUIRY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Central Advisory Council for Railways met this morning and recommended that in all railway accidents involving loss of life, the Government should order public enquiry by a judicial officer

The Council also discussed the recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee and the Government's action thereon.

Further discussion of the Council was adjourned to a later date. —United Press.

"C. R." RETURNS TO MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The Premier, Mr. Rajagopalachari returned to Madras this morning from Courtallam after a short stay there to recoup his health under medical advice.

"His stay at Courtallam has really done him good, but he cannot yet stand the strain of hard work and needs some more rest", said Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health regarding the Premier's health.—A. P.

C. P. GOVERNMENT & PATROLEUM TAX

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

"The Independent" understands that the Government of India has questioned the competency of the C. P. Government to tax patroleum.

The Cabinet is likely to seek the decision of the Federal Court on the point.—United Press.

C. P. Bill For Lowering Rates Of Interest?

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

A Bill proposing to fix considerably low rates of interest in respect of loans incurred between the period of January 1, 1932, and such other date as Provincial Government may fix, will be introduced in the next session of the Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Shareef, Law Minister.

The Hon. Mr. Gole, Revenue Minister, will move the Bill extending the term of settlement of Agricultural land in Berar from 35 to 40 years.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says that resettlement of several talukas in Berar fall due on August 1, 1938, and the Bill seeks time being given to the Provincial Government to determine its policy regarding re-settlements.—United Press.

The importance of a well-staffed and well-equipped medical college was stressed by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore while laying the foundation stone of the Sri Jayadeva Muruharajendra Pathological Laboratory building. The building is to house one of the most important departments of the medical college in Mysore.

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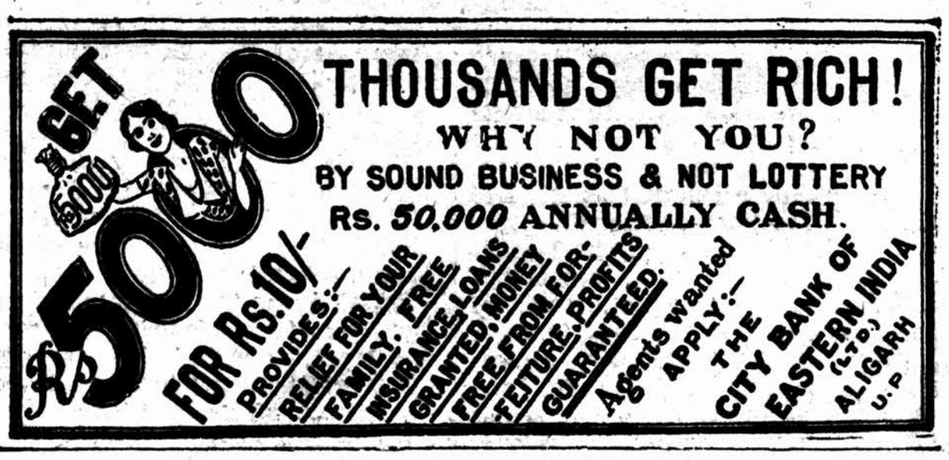

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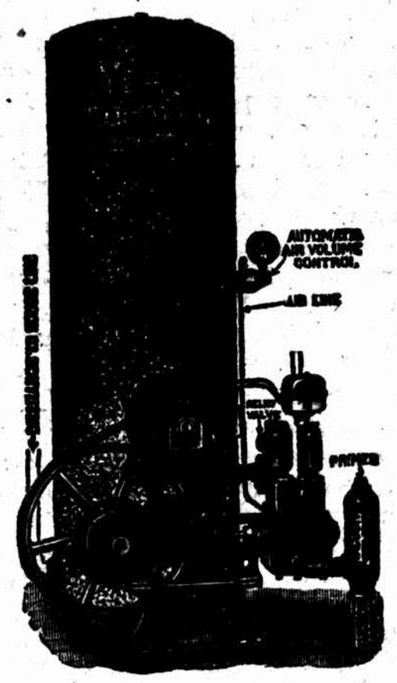

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MALAVIYAJI REJUVENATED

Weight Increased By 10 lb: Statement To Be Issued Soon

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Kayakalp treatment terminated on the fortieth day, five days earlier than originally planned. Pandit Malaviya will, however, remain inside his sealed chamber for nearly one week more. He will be given a bath on next Sunday after six weeks.

A bulletin issued from Rambagh says that the special treatment ended successfully and without any hitch Malaviyaji was given juice of 'mung dall'. He gained ten pounds in weight but he will have to avoid all strain and continue to take rest for a fortnight more

Malaviyaji will make a statement shortly about the treatment and its effect.

Mr. Hardutt Shastri who was undergoing the same treatment was benefited similarly. His treatment has also concluded. It transpires that Pandit Malaviya and Hardutt Shastri were not the only persons undergoing this treatment. A report from Muttra says that there were also two very old gentlemen who underwent this treatment successfully under the direction of one Aaghubirsahai who it is said was the first man to get this prescription from a saint. It is also claimed and published that Tapsi Baba who is treating Malaviyaji was himself had first to undergo this treatment on the prescription of Raghubirsahai and then persuaded Malaviya to undergo this treatment. This claim has not yet been challenged.

It is claimed that at Muttra those two old gentlemen have shown a wonderful improvement after a course of 45 days' treatment which ended in the first week of February. One of those gentlemen Mr. Mathraprasad, is a retired judge of the Jaipur State aged 78 years and other Mr. Natwarjee, a noted physician of Muttra aged 72 years.

A reliable eye witness who saw them after treatment states that their wrinkles disappeared and hair of one of them turned black. They can get up and walk with perfect gait. Malaviyaji's improvement is believed to be on similar lines but its real extent will be known when he comes out of his chambers.

Adult Franchise Meeting

Under the auspices of the Adult Franchise League a public meeting will be held near Maruti's Temple, Colaba Wadi, Colaba, at 8 p. m. to-day for demanding adult franchise for Bombay Municipal electorate. Among the speakers will be Sheth Shantaram B. Rajwadkar, Dr. J. Fernandes, Messrs. Kelkar, S. G. Bhagvat, B. T. Chavan, S. T. Sarap Babu Lal and others.

Another meeting will be held on Monday at 8 p. m. near Vithal Sayana Building, Mangaldas Road, Crawford Market under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Patil (Satarkar).

Nariman's Tour Programme

Mr. K. F. Nariman proceeded to Jubbulpore by Calcutta Mail yesterday to deliver the inaugural address to students at Robertson College. He will return immediately cancelling all other programmes, to attend the Budget Sessions in Bombay.

Lieut.-General Sir John Brind, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, will leave Poona on March 11 on a visit to Delhi and Ambala. He will arrive in Bombay on March 19.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, addressing mass meeting of Bombay Women at the Madhav Bagh on Friday afternoon.

The opening ceremony of the Physical Culture Training Class and Institute of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay, took place on Sunday last. Photo Shows Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the College, addressing the gathering.

Sit-down Strike In Bombay Assembly!

No Discussion On Budget As Opposition Members Refuse To Speak

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the first time in the history of any legislature, the members of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday refused to make any speech on the budget proposals on the plea that they had not enough time to study the budget proposals and the Finance Minister's speech.

After waiting a few minutes and finding that none was prepared to get up in his seats, the Speaker adjourned the House till Tuesday after remarking that the members would be having only two days for general discussion on the Budget, in view of their refusing to discuss the Budget on Saturday.

According to the agenda, the Governor had fixed Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday for general discussion on the Budget. On Friday after the Finance Minister's speech, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta suggested that the House be adjourned to Tuesday instead of Saturday as the members would not have enough time to study the budget proposals and the Finance Minister's speech, if they had to make their observations on Saturday itself

The Speaker said that the time table had been fixed by the Governor and he alone could alter it. It was neither for the Speaker nor the House to do so.

Mr. Mehta suggested that the Governor be approached in the matter and his conset for the change of date be got before evening.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister stated that there was a very heavy agenda for the current session and it was possible that the House would have to sit till after the Easter Holidays. Hence he felt that the proceedings should go on according to schedule and the Speaker adjourned the House to to-day.

When the Assembly met to-day at 10-30 A.M. no member got up in his seat to make observations on the budget. After waiting for a few minutes, the Speaker asked "Does no Honourable member wish to speak?"

Mrs. Salima Tyabji (Muslim League) immediately responded and she offered congratulations on behalf of her party to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for the budget proposals and also what the Government has promised to do for the people.

After she sat down, no member got up to speak. The Speaker waited for a couple of minutes and remarked that the only alternative left to him was to adjourn the house. This was in reply to a question from Mr. D. W. Raut, who wanted to know what would be the procedure if no member came forward to make his observations.

The Speaker finally stated that he would wait for five more minutes before he finally adjourned the house.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister said that he would like to refer to a meeting on Tuesday. Meanwhile the members could make up their minds as to whether they were going to speak to-day or not. He said that there was a meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis League on Tuesday at 6-30 P.M. Many members of the House would like to attend the meeting. He therefore suggested that the Assembly should sit from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. instead of 2 to 7. This suggestion was agreed to by the House.

Just when the Speaker was about to adjourn the House to Tuesday, Mr. Babubhai Patel (Congress Party) got up to make his observations on the budget proposals He said that the very fact that none from the opposition, including Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, were prepared to criticise the budget proposals showed that the budget proposals were very satisfactory. It was a compliment to the Congress Ministry, that the opposition members after fourteen hours' study had not been able to find anything in the budget proposals to criticise and attack on the Congress Ministry. That opposition had not been able to find any flaw in the budget was a glorious tribute to the Congress Ministry. The Congress Ministry had fulfilled its promises and had made provisions for village reconstruction and the various needs of the peasants.

The above was the last speech of the day as none followed him. The Speaker waited till 10-50 A.M. and adjourned the House till Tuesday., 1 P.M.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Having received requests from many of our readers to give another "Figure Words" Competition as the one which appeared last some three months ago attracted considerable attention and interest, we have decided to repeat a similar Competition and hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet e.g. A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "H" is that of a Swan. The total number of marks for Swan (S-19, W-23, A-1, N-14) is 57. The block No. 13 in the series to the right shows the figure 57. We have therefore to enter No. 13 against "H" in the coupon.

In the same manner illustration "M" is that of Fruit. As "fruit" appears in the 'list of objects' given hereunder we add up the marks (F-6, R-18, U-21, I-9, T-20) to get the total 74 which is shown in block No. 17. We therefore enter No. 17 against "M" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight for each coupon before 9th March subject to and observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th March, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not

A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

BALL	CUP	LION
BENCH	DISH	NAIL
BIKE	DUCKS	'PHONE
BIRDS	EYE	PIPE
BOARD	FRUIT	ROCK
BOY	GIRL	ROSES
BRUSH	GLASS	SHIP
BULL	HAIR	SHOES
CAGES	HANDS	SWAN
CAMEL	HARES	TAIL
CHALK	HEN	TYRE
COCK	LAMP	WOMAN

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 27	2 32	3 34
4 35	5 36	6 40
7 42	8 46	9 47
10 50	11 51	12 52
13 57	14 58	15 66
16 68	17 74	18 76

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,

The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

Red House,

Parsee Bazaar Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

9th MAR. 1938.

(Extra Coupons See Page 41.)

be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words COUPON 27/2

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	13
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	17
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

Indian Olympic Association's New Move

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In the early part of this month the bi-annual general meeting of the Indian Olympic Association was held at Calcutta, when several important decisions were taken. I propose to discuss some of them in course of this article. First and foremost it was decided that the office-bearers of the Association will have no voting rights in their individual capacities. But they may have the voting power as representatives of affiliated associations. The latter privilege I hope, debars them from collecting proxy votes from absentee members and dumping them against members present. In this respect we have had the sad experience of vote-catching propensities, as far as the Board of Control for Cricket in India is concerned and its result is too well-known to be metioned here.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Then the question of membership of the association was raised by the Bombay representative, S. K. Mukerjee. Up to this time, regional associations as determined and accepted by the Executive Committee were eligible for membership. It meant that within one province any number of associations could be members of the All-India body. The amendment was for restricting the membership to the Provincial and States Associations only. I am glad this was agreed to. But there is a catch in it too. The number of provinces is only eleven, while the States number six-hundred. If a large number of the latter become members individually the provinces will be practically swamped away by the sheer force of numbers. It may be the time has not yet come to restrict their membership according to size, population and number of clubs affiliated to them. Still I do think some such qualification is necessary to encourage democratic growth of each association, whether provincial or state.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES ON INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Another point raised by Mukerjee was the nomination of India's representatives on the International Olympic Committee. It transpired at the meeting that the I. L. O. had no right to nominate representatives on the International Olympic Committee as the latter was a self-constituted body. Whenever vacancies occurred they were filled up by co-option. However, the I. O. A. Council decided to nominate their representatives for the purpose of co-option whenever vacancies occurred. I have no doubt the International Olympic Committee will be pleased to accept such nominations on behalf of India.

NEW BASIS FOR I. O. A.

It was next pointed out by P. Gupta, representative of the Indian Hockey Federation, that it was within the jurisdiction of the I. O. A. to send their representatives officially to all International Sporting Federations to which the I. O. A. was affiliated. At the same time he remarked that the time had come for the I. O. A. to reorganise itself on the basis prevailing in other parts of the world. He said that there should be separate controlling bodies for athletics, swimming, wrestling boxing and other games like the hockey, football, cricket and tennis associations. And the representatives of these National bodies should form the Council of the Indian Olympic association.

SEPARATE CONTROLLING BODIES

It is gratifying to note that I. O. A. accepted the principle of the above suggestion and appointed a sub-Committee to draft necessary rules. Before their recommendations can be given effect to, National and provincial associations should be formed to control athletics, wrestling etc. at the present moment the Olympic Association is overburdened with responsibilities without even adequate funds at their disposal. Before the I. O. A. is transformed into a Federation of all national sporting associations—in 1940, it may be,—earnest efforts should be made in all provinces to form their associations.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD

J. E. Parkinson, the representative of the Government of India on the Council of the I. O. A, presented a very interesting report of the sub-committee which was appointed to examine the future of the I. O. A. with special reference to

(1) Material.
(2) Organisation.
  (a) Training.
  (b) Selection.
  (c) Competitions.
  (d) Relations with other associations.
(4) Functions.
(4) Functions.

The Committee recommended the formation of a Central Advisory Board. Its functions should be of a much more general nature such as suggesting legislation for the provision of playgrounds for the public, opening institutions for the training of play directors (not merely physical directors), the securing of legislative enactments for early closing hours and holidays and half-holidays for shop-keepers, etc., the encouragement of amateur effort, dramatic musical etc. for the popularisation of games and sport in general, the issue of pamphlets outlining simple exercises and deep hints, the common celebration of festivals and the encouragement of hiking and travel.

I. O. A. OVERBURDENED

The Executive Committee of the I. O. A. rightly thought that for them to carry on the extra work of general physical and recreational uplift would be to overburden itself, more so because it already does more than ordinary Olympic work, such as controlling a number of games and sports, holding tournaments in them, arranging for training etc. Therefore the meeting decided to circularise the report and discuss it at its next meeting.

While the suggestion for the formation of a Central Advisory Board with all its concomitants will be acclaimed everywhere, it is very doubtful if the idea of its existence under the wings of the I. O. A. will receive much support in any quarter. To be of utmost use and effect, it must be broad based and well-represented. It will, however, come only when there is a demand for it from all parts of the country and all sporting organisations. Therefore the suggestion of the I. O. A. Committee is doubly welcome.

SECRETARIES, OLD AND NEW

I notice that Prof. G. D. Sondhi has been relieved of his Secretaryship at last. During the last eleven years he has rendered invaluable services to the I. O. A. and to the cause of olympic games in India. It is therefore a fitting tribute which the I. O. A. has paid him by electing him a Vice-President of the Association Syed Moinul-Huq of Bihar has been elected in his place. It is an excellent choice. Huq, besides being connected with the association for a number of years, brings a quiet manner, amiable disposition and a tremendous working capacity to help him in his new billet. I have even confidence that under his able secretaryship the I. O. A will continue in its useful and prosperous career. I heartily congratulate him on his election.

1940 OLYMPIC

It has been decided to send a team of Indian athletes to Palestine to participate in the Western Asiatic Games. It has been left to the Executive Committee to select the team. E. W. Mumby who coached and trained the last Olympic Games for Berlin has volunteered his services again. Apart from the success which our athletes may meet with at Palestine, it will give them greater experience of International Contests. More than that they will have the opportunity of rubbing shoulders with their comrades from other Asiatic countries in the West. They would come to know one another closely and establish friendly relations beween them.

But the question which has been agitating the sporting world at present is whether the next Olympic Games will be held at Tokio or not. Japan is now waging a ruthless War in China for no other reason than territorial expansion and economic exploitation and as such deserves to be boycotted by the entire sporting world. The British Empire Committee has decided to boycott it if it is held in Japan. It is very likely the venue will be changed to Canada. India must support the move in sympathy with the oppressed Chinese people.

British Beauty Queens were among the visitors to the official opening of the Indian Exhibition on 25th January at the Albert Hall, Leeds. Mr. A. H. Khan, the organiser and Governing Director of the Exhibition is seen on the left.

One Lakh For Hospital

DACCA. Feb. 26.

Mr. Pramathanath Roy, of Bhagyakul in this district, one of the richest Zamindars of Bengal, has donated Rs. 1,00,000 for establishing a hospital at Shreenagar near his native village, in memory of his father, late Raja Shreenath Roy.—United Press.

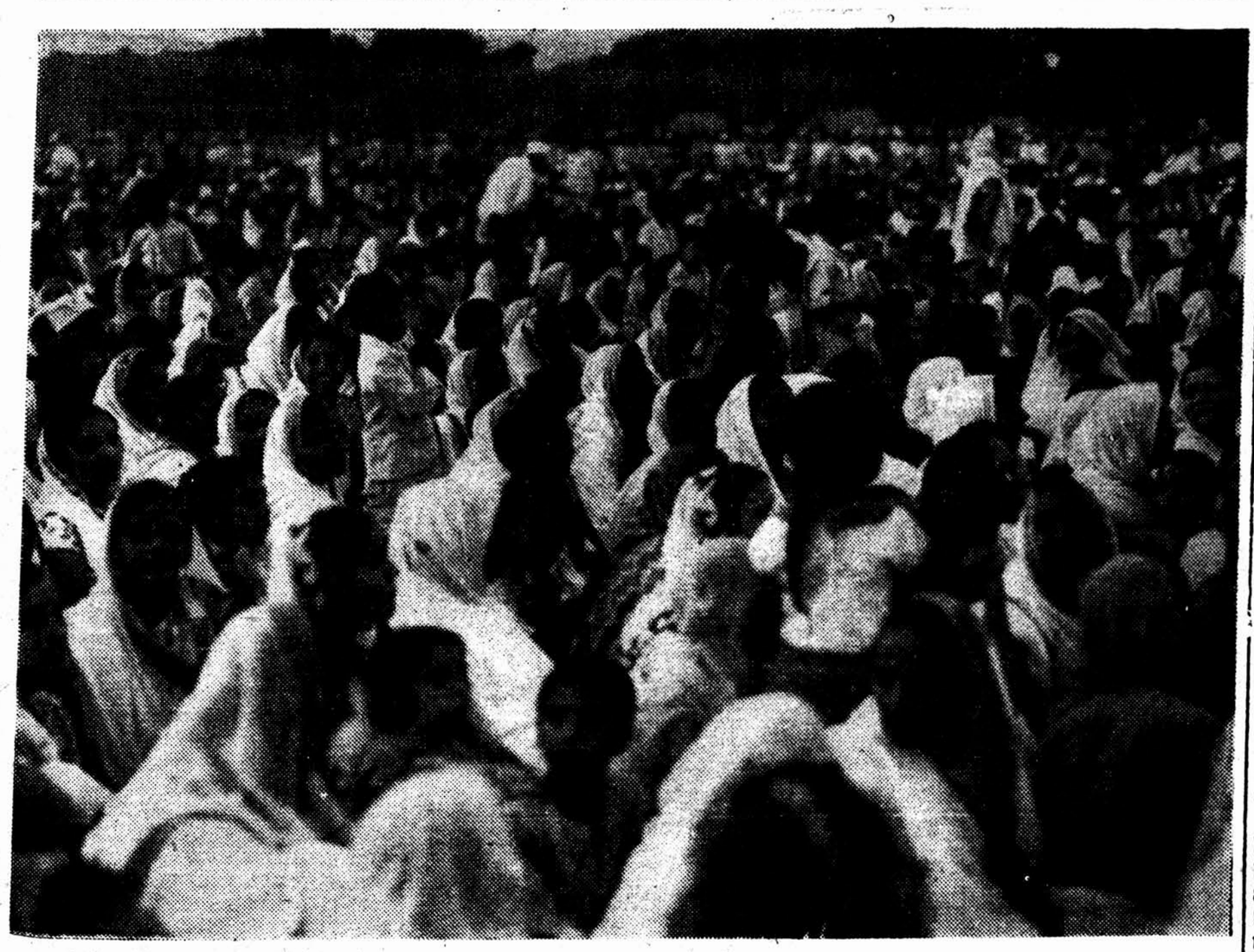
EXEMPTION FROM VACCINATION

Deputation To Wait On Premier

As per resolution passed at the public meeting held on January 26 in connection with the contemplated legislation for compulsory re-vaccination, the Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League have appointed a deputation of the undermentioned gentlemen to wait upon the Prime Minister and the Minister for Health to the Government of Bombay:—

Messrs. Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri, F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, B. G. Horniman, F. K. Dadachandji, Solicitor, Mathuradas Tricumdas, Harjivan Valji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. J. K. Daji, Dr. D. G. Vyas, S. H. Jhabwalla, Ratilal S. Jhaveri, L. K. Dalal, Maganlal M. Shah, K. J. B. Wadia, S. M. Ghadiali, Dr Poonsey H. Meisheri and Jayantilal N. Manker.

The resolution refefred to states: "The meeting authorises the Bombay Humanitarian League to organise a deputation to wait upon the Premier and the Minister of Health to the Government of Bombay to impress upon them not to enact laws for compulsory re-vaccination and insert in the present Act a clause exempting those who have conscientious objections to vaccination."



Women's Enclosure at Thursday's meeting at Azad Maidan.

Congress President's procession passing through the arch of the Gold and Silver Weighing Mandal which presented Babu Subhas Chandra Bose with a purse of Rs. 1,001

British Press Welcomes Settlement

Congress Refused To Convert Crisis Into Campaign Against Constitution

LONDON, Feb. 26.

"Even more important than the actual terms of the compromise achieved in the United Provinces and the Ministers' withdrawal of their resignations, comments the "Times", is the abundant evidence of the emergence of a new and welcome political sense all over India.

"Nothing has been said or done by responsible elements in the Congress Party to aggravate the crisis. The nationalist press has shown admirable restraint in its comments on the situation and opponents of the National Congress have not attempted to make capital out of the dispute.

"So far from shirking responsibility the leaders of that Party and particularly Mr. Gandhi have shown their genuine desire that the Congress Ministries should remain in office.

"They are strongly opposed to several features of the new constitution, but they have not attempted to convert the recent dispute into a campaign against the reforms as a whole.

"In short they have shown that they have abandoned the former negative attitude for co-operative, constructive and constitutional policy, which will be of immense benefit to India as a whole.

"There could be no more satisfactory end to a dispute where-from both the Government of India and the leading Indian nationalist party have emerged with great credit."

"Sir Harry Haig and the Congress Ministers alike deserve congratulation upon their 'agreed conclusion," says the "Daily Telegraph." "Cordiality of tone wherein the conclusions are expressed indicates, we believe, a new comprehension rather than compromise. As the Viceroy's message of last June and his further statement earlier in the week make evident the occasions on which the Governor would refuse the advice of his Ministers are intended to be rare—given reasonable sense of responsibility on both sides. The friendly settlement now reached in the United Provinces shows that the Congress Ministers have realised what this condition implies.—Reuter

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala marched in a royal procession in the city with usual pomp and splendour His Highness' car was driven dead slow and was followed by a fleet of motor cars carrying the Yuvaraj, Maharaj Kumar, Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan and other members of the Royal family.

Bihar Cabinet Withdraws Resignation

Joint Statement Issued From Patna

PATNA, Feb. 26

The Congress Ministry in Bihar has withdrawn its resignation

A joint statement by the Governor and Premier on the lines of that issued from Lucknow yesterday has been issued.—A. P.

JOINT STATEMENT

The following statement has been issued jointly by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. the Premier:

"We have discussed at the earliest possible opportunity the situation arising out of the question of release of those prisoners who have been classified as political. We have arrived at an agreement in the matter and the Hon. the Prime Minister and his colleagues have resumed their duties. The Hon the Prime Minister has considered individually the cases of certain prisoners classified as political and in accordance with the advice tendered by him as a result of this examination His Excellency the Governor is issuing orders directing the release of these prisoners and the cancellation of the unexpired portion of their sentences. The cases of the remaining political prisoners are also being examined by the Hon the Prime Minister and orders in regard to them will be issued in a short time

We have also discussed the mutual relations of the Governors and the Ministers, in particular in the light of the statement made by His Excellency the Governor-General and Mahatma Gandhi on the present situation and the recent developments as well as of the resolution of the Indian National Congress held at Haripura. We recognise the desirability of establishing healthy conventions and of working for the promotion of the good of the province; there is no reason to fear that in this province there will be any usurpation of or interference with the legitimate function of responsible Ministers.

-A. P

Ministers Back To Place Of Duty

PATNA, Feb. 26.

News that settlement has been reached as a result of conversation this morning between the Governor and the Prime Minister over the question of political prisoners is being held with general satisfaction. Ministers are back to the posts of their duty to resume work and things are returning to normality. The first indication of this is the decision to call the session of the Assembly, which was postponed to March 5, when the budget will be presented.—United Press.

BUXAR PRISONERS GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Protest Against Transfer Of Jail Superintendent

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The prisoners in the Buxar Central Jail went on hunger-strike this morning.

No political significance is attached to this.

Enquiries reveal that some prisoners, on learning that Major Chandra, the present Superintendent, was being transferred to the Gaya Jail, refused to take food, but were later persuaded to break their fast when the impropriety of their action was pointed out to them.—A. P

Around Theatre & Film Land

NEWS FROM NEW THEATRES

Exciting Sequence Shot For "Motherland"

(Through New Theatres Publicity Department.)

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The Rain-God has refused to hear to the human prayer for the vital showers, without which the full-blooded grains will dry up and go to nothing. The hopes of so many people and of the community will be shattered. The bright future of yesterday is getting gloomy. The simple villagers, who responded to Asoke's call and gave up everything to the soil, stood before him. All grim and determined to get back what they have given

Asoke faced them calmly, he was determined to hold his own and make them take things in a sporting way. But no—they were poor, they must have something to fall back upon. The soil—just at the present moment gave them no hope, no future, no ray of light The situation was surely gloomy and dangerous to manage for our hero. He tried his best to pacify these now desperate villagers. But how could he do it when he found in his own heart no encouragement, no hope, no words of real consolation. Starvation was facing them. Was there any way out of this vengeance of nature? This scene was shot in a most realistic manner and the next sequence will give us the reply to our query—If Man Can Triumph over Nature. In this scene we see Gouri (Uma) and Asoke (Saigal) facing the situation with great courage and conviction. Saigal has really become the hero of the hour. His way of speaking (both Hindi and Bengali), his manner of moving about—in a word his every action justify the placing of responsibility—a great responsibility on his shoulders. Chandra, Kamlesh and Uma are rendering most valuable support to Saigal. Special mention must be made of Uma, who after a long time is again bent upon giving us some real performance as Gouri, the poor daughter of a poor blind man. Kunja (K. C. Dey).

GULBADAN,

a charming little girl, who will be seen in Bombay Talkies' forthcoming release, "Nirmala."

Uma and Saigal are re-united in "Motherland", New Theatres' new production.

ON THE SETS NOW

BOMBAY TALKIES—"Nirmala" starring Devika Rani with Asnoke Kumar. Director: Franz Osten. "Social". Expected to be ready by end of March.

GENERAL FILMS:—"Vidhva Vivah" featuring Bimla Kumari, Nandrekar, Ashraf Khan, etc. Director: A. R. Kardar. Another picture under production is "Educated Fool," featuring Sobhana Samarth and Wasti. Director: Atorthy. Both "Socials.' Nearing completion.

HUNS: "Jwala,' featuring Chandramohan, Ratnaprabha, Ashalata Winayak. Director: Winayak. Costume film. Almost completed.

NEW THEATRES—"Motherland," starring Saigal and Uma Shashi. Director: Nitin Bose. "Social," with rural background Expected to be ready next month. Also under production "Abhagan" featuring Molina.

RANJIT—"Rickshawala." directed by Ezra Mir, in editing room. "Cleopatra," featuring Gohar, directed by Chandulal Shah, and "Tulsidas," directed by Manibhai Vyas, will shortly go into production.

Chinese Ex-Official in Film "International Settlement"

Paul Fung, one-time official in the foreign office of the Chinese Nationalist Government, plays a support role in "International Settlement," 20th Century-Fox picture based upon a story of the bombardment of the Chinese seaport by the Japanese.

Natraj Films' "Sathi"

Natraj Films' "Sathi" (Companion) has been completed and is awaiting release. The leading roles are played by Mr. Durgabai Khote, supported by Messrs. Govindrao Tembe (the well-known Indian musician), Mubarak, Nayampalli, Warerkar. Vimala and Kumar. In the picture, Mrs Khote, who attained all India fame in "King of Ayodhya" (Prabhat's first Talkie), "Maya Machhindra" (Prabhat), "Bhakta Mirabai" (New Theatres) and "Sati Seeta" (East India Film Co.), has emerged in an altogether new personallity in "Sathi" (Saungadi) taking a role which is different from any she has so far played.

Sonja Henie To Accept Norwegian Honours

Sonja Nenie, 20th Century-Fox skating star, arrived in Washington for ceremonies at the Norwegian Ministry at which she received the Cross of Knighthood of the Order of St. Olav. The decoration, never before conferred upon a sportswoman, was presented by Norwegian Minister Wilhelm Morgenstierne. The accompanying citation recounted that Sonja had brought honour to Norway and its sports in many lands.

Sonja is now making a nation-wide skating exhibition tour, accompanied by the troupe of eighty-five specially trained performers. She went to Cleveland immediately after the ceremonies in Washington, and then to New York on Jan. 23rd.

Her recently completed 20th Century-Fox picture, "Happy Landing", was opened at the Roxy Theatre in New York late this month. In it, she co-stars with Don Ameche, and the featured cast includes Ethel Norman, Jean Hersholt, Cesar Romero, Leah Ray, Billy Gilbert and the Raymond Scott Quintet.

Barua's Bi-Lingual Picture

Director Barua's forthcoming bi-lingual production offers an intensely human story with a new twist. It concentrates upon the high dramatic elements in the devastating career of a society girl, who risked her fame and fortune, in the conflict that followed between herself and her unknown sister from the gutter. Extreme suspense and thrill accompany her dazzling progress, till the last sequence—leading to a climax of peace and compromise!

In addition to the principal roles to be played by Barua, Jamuna, Pahari, Sailen Chowdhury, Indu Mukherjee, Pankaj Mullick, Ansari, Purnima, Nemo and Israt, another highly educated and accomplished girl, "Chitra-Leka" will make her debut on the screen, in the role of hero's sister, in the Bengali Version.

The story is woven round the romance of an innocent pair, struggling in the midst of city intrigues, finally deciding to settle peacefully in a rural atmosphere surrounded by nature's charms.

HUNS STUDIO NOTES

"Jwala" Is Ready; Pendharkar To Play Othello

(From A. V. Pandit.)

At the Huns studio, Kolhapur, "Jwala" is now complete. Throughout the last week they were busy shooting an important mob-scene. Thousands of "extras" were required and the most impressive scene was a galloping cavalry of numerous fine steeds. Many Chiefs and Military Officers witnessed the shooting. Director Winayak is now in Bombay to superimpose sound effects to it.

Since the release of the record of a "Jwala" song by H.M.V. fans are expressing their appreciation and prging us for further releases. Sound effects and background music are among the chief features of "Jwala". "Jwala" is claimed to be an experiment in securing continuity through music. Rarely has any Director attempted it. If this innovation is successful it will establish Mr. Winayak as a progressive and ambitious Director.

"AMRIT."

For the next "Huns" production, Mr. Khandekar has finished the script and named it "Amrit." It deals with a vital problem of the day. Mr. Pendharkar who is directing the picture as well as playing the central role will accompany cameraman Pandurang Naik and Khandekar to Goa and Malabar, to finally fix up locations.

Principal Atre is now engaged in recasting Shakespear's immortal "Othello." People are anxious to know who is playing Desdemona and Huns promise a happy surprise. Mr. Atre has a rich style and is one of the most polished dialogue writers. Mr. Pendharkar and Chandramohan, as Othello and Iago, ensure a high standard of acting.

Only recently Huns built a fine Projection Theatre. Now a library is in the making. Select volumes of the latest fiction and books on Cine-technique have been ordered from Overseas besides magazines and journals.

Since the famous "Prof. Phadke-Pendharkar-Prabhat controversy" in "Weekly Chitra" (Bombay) hundreds of Pendharkar fans are requesting him to edit a collection of his articles strewn in many Magazines written on various occasions: A literary friend of his has now been entrusted with the work of editing the volume. He will also add a biographical chapter.

ANNA STEN.

About Studios And Stars

GLAMOROUS ANNA STEN

Russian Star Was Born Amidst Poverty

Most people are familiar with Anna Sten, the glamorous Russian Star. But few people know that her early days in her native Russia were spent in grim poverty. When her father, a ballet dancer, died in 1922 Anna had to support the family. In her spare time she studied for the stage, but she soon had to give up this training to work in a restaurant.

A group of child-performers with whom Anna was associated played in another town. Their work interested the director of one of the state-endowed theatre companies of Stanislavsky, who had them booked for a presentation of Hauptmann's "Hanneles Himmel Fraht", and Anna was given the leading role.

Her performance won for her admission to the Film Academy and at eighteen she appeared with one of the Stanislavsky companies in Moscow, acting in plays by Masterlink and Pirandello.

Anna then took film tests with the Sevkino company, and passed with flying colours. She was sent to join in a unit working in the Crimea. To keep warm Anna bundled up, and was very nearly rejected for being "too fat".

After making several films, including the "Yellow Ticket", at the Machapron Studios, Moscow, she went to Germany to appear in "The Brothers Karmazov", "The Tempest" and other successful pictures.

IMPORTANT OMISSION

Her work in these productions interested Sam Goldwyn, who put her under contract. She made her Hollywood screen debut in "The Lady of the Boulevards". This was followed by "We Live Again", "Wedding Night" and "Nana".

She then came to London specially to play the role of Maria a little peasant girl who becomes a great dancer in "A Woman Alone".

The film is laid in Pre-war Russia. One scene in which she appears depicts a cafe in Petrograd. When Miss Sten arrived on the set, she noticed one important omission. It was the custom in those days to have a large lump of sugar suspended over each table. Those customers with enough kopeks to spare would order two licks of sugar with their tea. Sugar was so scarce and expensive in Russia at the beginning of the century that this was the only way in which the poorer classes could appease that sweet tooth.

Miss Sten reminded her husband, Eugene Franke, who directed the film, of this and production was held up until the sugar was obtained.

Co-starring with Anna Sten in "A Woman Alone" is Henry Wilcoxon and they are supported by a cast which is headed by Viola Keats John Garrick, Romilly Lunge, Esme Percy, Francis L. Sullivan and Peter Gawthorne.

Ashraf Khan and Nandrekar in a scene from "Bal Vidhva", General Films' forthcoming release.

Devi Wani, one of Devi Dja's troupe of Bali dancers.

"KANHOPATRA" PREMIERE

At Majestic

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Shalini Cinetone's latest picture "Kanhopatra" had its premiere at the Majestic this afternoon.

Apart from being a very satisfactory entertainment, the film constitutes an exposure of the frailties and foibles of social institutions.

The film depicts the surprisingly dramatic experiences of one of the most saintly figures of medieaval Maharashtra. It was Kanhopatra, daughter of a courtesan, but an innocent girl with a pure heart. Her trials, tribulations and final spiritual triumph have served as themes for the greatest classical authors of Maharashtra's devotional literature.

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

There may be 36 dramatic situations in the movies according to someone's recent calculation, but in a movie star's fan mail there are only six.

All the people who write to Hollywood stars are dramatists who dramatize their own circumstances vividly. Here is the way they can be catalogued:

The "Future Seeker"—this is the person who wants a job in the movies, information how to crash the studios, help in attracting the attention of a scout or director. Usually they ask for help in getting "a job of any kind."

The "Souvenir Seeker"—requests from writers of this class are for autographs, photographs, old clothes, lipsticks, hair-ribbons, mementoes of any kind.

The "Money Seeker"—this optimist though a complete stranger to the star asks outright for help of a financial nature. Many in this group are deserving, no doubt, but it is so hard for the stars to sift the deserving from the undeserving that, almost always, the pleas have to be ignored.

The "Hand Seeker"—this enthusiast writes in impassioned phrases, often proposing marriage. The fact that the star to whom the proposal is made happens to be married is almost never a deterrent to these individuals.

The "Pen Pal"—this is the chronic correspondent, who is writing to people everywhere and wants to add one more to the list. "Won't you be my pen pal and write to me once a week?" is the general tenor of these missives.

The "Genuine Admirer"—here you have the people who sincerity admire a given star and say so in terms that reveal no axe to grind.

But, much to the player's sorrow, the latter are by far in the minority when their mail is analyzed. And take it from me, no other classification is necessary because all fan mail writers fall into some one of the above group.

Which group do you belong to?

Now comes along Wally Westmore, beauty expert at Paramount, to advise that your chances of film fame are greater if you have one characteristic that stands out. Complete and flawless beauty hasn't chance on the screen, says Westmore.

For example, he points out that Mary Pickford was known as the girl with golden curls, Valentino as the fellow with the slick hair, Mae Murray as the girl with the bee-stung lips, Lillian Walker as the girl with the dimples.

The same thing, says Westmore, goes to-day.

Marlene Dietrich rose to fame because of her beautiful legs; Joan Crawford and her big eyes and luscious lips, Kay Francis and her dark beauty; Carole Lombard and her prominent cheek bones and thin cheeks; Katherine Hepburn and her ball-bearing neck; Claudette Colbert and her ravishing eyes, Ronald Colman and his lifting quizzical eyebrow; Irene Dunne and her perky nose; Fred MacMurray and his curly hair, and so on.

Air Mail Scheme

Net Cost To Posts And Telegraphs About Rs. 11 Crores

(Continued from Page 21).

(Amendment) Bill. The first effect of this Bill should be a considerable increase in revenue but none of this can accrue before 1939-40 and even so for that year and two years thereafter practically the whole benefit will go to the Provinces. After that one-half of the benefit will revert to the Centre. So far as the next year is concerned I feel justified in budgeting for an improvement of Rs. 25 lakhs in view of trade activity during the major part of the current year and in view of the efforts which we are making to tighten up the administration. Unless railway revenues should fall far below our expectations the greater part of this increase also will of course benefit the Provinces and not the Central Government. If our estimates for taxes on income are realised we calculate that on the basis of the railway estimates presented by the Communications Member for next year the amount of income-tax available for distribution to the Provinces should be Rs. 1,28 lakhs, which is equivalent to our retaining about one-half of the estimated railway surplus.

OTHER REVENUE HEADS

We are allowing for a decrease of Rs. 20 lakhs in mint receipts as compared with our revised estimate for 1937-38. The absorption of small coin during the current year has been exceptionally high, and we cannot expect this to continue on the same scale. There will also be a reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs in the portion of the Burma payment which relates to pensions, and we shall have to pay to Burma a share of the amounts which we shall receive during the current year on account of coinage profits and the surplus of the Reserve Bank. This payment is expected to amount to about Rs. 6 1/4 lakhs. On the other hand we expect small increases in our interest receipts and in our receipts from certain minor sources of revenue. The net result of all these variations is an improvement of Rs. 8 lakhs.

Before I deal with the ordinary revenue and expenditure estimates of the Posts and Telegraphs Department I should perhaps mention a small change of procedure in connection with the provision of capital for telephone projects. To enable such projects to be undertaken with the minimum of delay we propose to create a special Telephon Capital Fund, the balance of which will not lapse at the end of the year, and we are providing for a capital grant to the fund of 2½ crores to cover expenditure for the next 5 years. We expect to spend Rs. 40 lakhs in 1938-39. Eacn project will continue to be scrutinised as carefully as in the past, but we hope to be able by means of the fund to dispense with some of the formalities which at present impede the department from going ahead as fast as they should with this remunerative branch of their activities.

AIR MAIL SCHEME

As regards the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the department I mention in connection with this year's revised estimates that the increase in the surplus was partly due to the postponement of the Empire Air Mail Scheme. Next year the scheme will be in operation, and the net cost to the Posts and Telegraphs Department is expected to be about Rs. 11 lakhs. The surplus will be further reduced below the figure of 1937-38 as a result of two decisions which have recently been reached:—

(1) The first of these relates to the provision for the payment of the commuted value of pensions. In their report on the accounts for 1935-36 the Public Accounts Committee recommended that these charges should in future be met from current revenues instead of being charged to capital in the first instance. This recommendation is particularly important in the case of the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, since if a commercial department is to be worthy of the name it should obviously meet its own current liabilities. We have therefore decided to introduce the change, so far as these two De-

(Continued on Page 33).

Super Tamil Mythological Picture

"ARUNAGIRINATHAR"

Featuring:

T. M. MANICKA BAGAVATHAR

(of H.M.V. Fame)

at

PLAZA, Dadar

On SUNDAY 27th and MONDAY 28th at 10 A.M. in the morning.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

BOULDNOR WINS BYCULLA CLUB CUP

Fiery Face's Second Turf Club Cup Success

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

Mahaluxmi maintains its popularity with all classes of racegoers, which is not surprising seeing that the Executive strive hard to give value for money in all departments. Good class horses are particularly well catered for by means of well endowed weight-for-age and handicap races, and in consequence, those who attend do so in the knowledge that they are to witness sport of a high order of interest.

Saturday marked the end of the Bombay Races proper and a huge crowd assembled to witness the historic Byculla and Turf Club Cup races. This day is usually set apart for the State Arrival of H. E. the Governor and his Lady. On this occasion H. E. Sir Roger Lumley and Lady Lumley were the distinguished guests of the Stewards of the R. W. I. T. C. They received a rousing welcome as they alighted in front of the members' lawn after the State Drive around the course.

The Rajpipla owned Bouldnor won the Byculla Club Cup thereby crediting the sporting Indian Prince with his first important success this season. To make assurance doubly sure Carioca—also in the same colours, was second. Mrs. Clarke whose Vendetta won this event last year had high hopes of repeating the success with the useful staying Motky but the French bred son of Motley was just not good enough, though he ran a gallant race to finish third behind the Rajpipla pair.

MANCLARE GOES ON WINNING.

Marrable had a very successful day in the saddle. Associated with Manclare's three previous successes he again induced the son of Monfred to put his best foot forward in the Lloyd Plate with the result that he scored quite comfortably at the expense of the well favoured One I Love and five others. Manclare has proved a rare money spinner for his owner Mrs. Marbeth and her stake earnings this year are well over Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Abdulla Khariraz had a notable success when his Fiery Face got home first in the race for the Turf Club Cup. This useful Arab has thus won this coveted Trophy twice in three years and is without a doubt one of the best stayers in the country, even if he is no weight carrier Simmons who steered him to victory in 1936 was again astride. The place getters were Jahan Ara, the favourite, and Al Hamil than whom there is no gamer horse in training. Argo's Heir won the Mansfield Plate in fine style beating Multissimo, Titanium and four others. One of the best backed in this small field the gelding son of Son and Heir went about the work on hand in resolute fashion and came with a sparkling late run to beat his placed rivals.

The afternoon's racing was not without incident. In the Morland Plate Embark bolted with his rider around the course. Graham made frantic efforts to pull up his mount, but was unsuccessful contrary to expectations the Ceylon owned gelding was not withdrawn, but in the race itself he was never a danger. Victory belonged to Nasu, trained by Godfrey and ridden by Selby and in the placings were Cash, obviously greatly fancied by his connections, and Miss Potiphar. Backed well on the strength of his recent victory over a distance. Tressex failed to play his expected bold part. Why Heritance who has a weakness for breaking blood vessels was allowed to start is a mystery. He was again on distress soon after the start and finished a long way last behind the others. The Club authorities would be within their rights to insist that this horse is not raced any more this season. This was his tenth outing and the eighth time that has broken a blood vessel.

WHO'S WHO'S ANTICS.

Who's Who made it plain that he has had enough of racing for the season when he bolted twice with Maxwell in the Manton Plate. Highly nervous and excitable he proved so unmanageable that he was withdrawn from the race with the Starter's permission. Danny Boy was also sent back and would appear to have had some trouble with his mouth since he was seen to be bleeding. Backers were refunded the money wagered on these two horses. In the race itself Reaction, superbly handled by Marrable, woredown the leader Paper Boy to win by a neck. Sarason was also finishing on and was a close third.

Fadilhat al Hawa—a raging hot favourite in the Town Plate, Division I was not unduly extended to justify the short odds laid against her. She won in ready fashion from Wheel of Fortune Mujbil Hatim and several others.

Unplaced in his last two essays, Thousand Dollars came to light in the Town Plate, Division II. He left his previous form for behind when scoring in a canter from Silver Star and Majid Pasha and it would be interesting to know what happened to him last week in the Ali bin Talib Memorial Plate wherein he was one of the best backed.

Mr. Syed Mustpha's Shogat Aziz was first home in the Town Plate, Division III, though recent form did not point to her chances here. She won well from Nur Jehan and Sadran Manfi and owed her success to the patient handling of J. Munro.

THE TOWN PLATE (Div. III.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Syed Mustapha's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-9 (car. 8-10) Munro 1
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 8-11, Jones 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SADRAN MANFI 8-11 E. Britt. 3
Madame Neim's SARKHAT 7-9 Meekings 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 37-1|5 secs.

Did Not Run:—Gold Mine 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 99 for Win, Rs. 30, Rs. 29 and Rs 15 for Places.

Favourite:—Sadran Manfi.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE TOWN PLATE. (Div. II). Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOUSAND DOLLARS 8-4 Simpson 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR 8-2 Selby .. 2
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MAJID PASHA 7-9 K. Hassan .. 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's TIMIAT 8-9 Obaid 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 3 lengths short head.

Time:—1 min. 35-4|5 secs.

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 93 for Win, Rs. 37, Rs. 42 and Rs. 50 for Places.

Favourite: Timiat.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

THE TOWN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Diamond's FADHILAT AL HAWA 9-7 Maxwell .. 1
Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE 7-9 W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM 7-12 Meekings .. 3
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 9-0 Jones 4

Won by 2 lengths, head 1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 35 secs.

Did Not Run:—Blanche 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 31 for Win, Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 55 for Places

Winner trained by R Higgins.

THE MORLAND PLATE. Distance - 1-1|4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Sir Homi Mehta's NASU, 8-12, Selby 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH. 7-12, Whiteside 2
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's MISS POTIPHAR, 8-10, R. H. Jones 3
Messrs J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' ROYAL TASK, 9-0, Brace 4

Not run: La Tcheka 8-11, Sherwood 8-4.

Won by a head, 2 lengths. 4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 7 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 63 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 29 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance—1 3|4 Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 or in specie at the option of the winner and Rs. 12,000, from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; Third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE, 8-0, Simmons 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JAHAN ARA, 9-0, R. H. Jones 2
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL, 8-11, Obtaid 3
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 9-0. W. Sibbritt 4

All ran.

Won by neck, short head, neck.

Time: 3 minutes, 20 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 217 for win, Rs. 44, Rs. 16 and Rs. 35 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ARGOS HEIR, 7-9, Bromley 1
The Raja of Bobbili's MULTISSIMO, 8-10, Munro 2
Mr. Diamond's TITANIUM, 8-10, Maxwell 3
Mr. E. Esmond's TETRAZONE, 9-2, W Sibbritt 4

Not run: Diamond Shower 8-12.

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 1|2 length, neck.

Time: 1 minute, 13 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Distance—1 3/4 Miles.

A Cup value £50 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 25,500, from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 17,000; second, Rs. 6,000 Third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOULDNOR, 7-5, Graham, ... 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's CRAIOCA, 7-3, Meekings 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's MOTKY, 7-5, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK, 7-9, (cd. 7-10), Harding 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 24 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE LLOYD PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third Rs. 1,500. For Horses 4 years old and upwards. W. A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties.—Winner of a race after 31st March, 1935, value Rs. 15,000 or over, 10 lbs. extra.

Mrs. Marbeth's MANCLARE, 9-1, Marrable 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's ONE I LOVE, 7-13, W. Sibbritt 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP, 8-5, Burn .. 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's ZUYDER ZEE, 9-1, R. H. Jones 4

Not run: Finalist 9-1, Flying Glance 9-1, House of Lords 8-5.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. J. W. Goldsmith's REACTION, 8-7, Marable 1
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY 8-7, Brace 2
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON 8-0, E. Britt.. 3
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL 8-7, Gethin 4

Not run: Cercello 9-2, My Billy 8-9, Tarsis 8-5, Himat 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 for places.

Who's Who and Danny Boy bettings refunded as they did not come under starters orders.

Winner trained by Capt. J. W. Goldsmith.

13th ✽ The "GREATEST"

Thirteenth GLORIOUS WEEK

can be a very mild adjective for this New Theatres hit so says a film critic.

Vidyapati

Starring

PAHARI SANYAL, KANAN BALA

THE ROXY

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat. Sun. Monday
Mahashivrâtri) at 2-30 P.M.

Customs Beaten In Hockey League

Lusitanians' Chances For Championship Honours

The biggest crowd ever seen at the Bombay Presidency Hockey Association's ground turned out on Saturday evening to see Bombay's old rivals, the Lusitanians 'A' and the Customs meet in the Bombay Hockey League Tournament.

The Lusitanians won the match by the only goal scored early in the start and greatly improved their chances of winning the Championship honours.

CUSTOM'S HANDICAP

The Customs were greatly handicapped as they were without the services of Pinto, Brewin and S. M. Khan, three of their best players, who were on the sick list. The honours of the match go to the Lusitanians' defenders, who held out gallantly till the end to win by their only goal. Coming to the individual players special mention must be made of D. Fernandes and M. Dias, the winner's backs, who played a great game and did not allow the Customs' forward to get into the danger-zone. N. Rodrigues, the Lusitanians' pivot also did his job well while Manuel at the right-wing was outstanding.

THE GAME

The game opened at a fast pace with the Lusitanians gaining the upper hand right after the bully-off with the result that they established an early lead. This goal was the outcome of a pretty movement, in which E. D'Souza and Almeida took part and the latter gave a fine finishing touch by beating Lynn, in the Customs' goal all over with an excellent placing.

This served as an eye-opener for the holders, who now made desperate efforts to level the score but there was nobody in their attack-line capable enough to beat their opponents' defeders.

The Lusitanians forwards were never out of the picture and were a source of constant trouble to the Customs' defence, whom they kept working hard throughout. They should have doubled their score before the lemon-time but for Lynn, who brough off a brilliant save by putting his hand to deflect a flying shot from F. Fernandes' stick.

A great solo effort on the right flank by Manual Ferandes, put Almeida in possession of the bell in the shooting area but the latter in trying to halt the ball was pulled for 'carries' and a good opportunity was wasted.

Early in the second half Feroze Khan, the Customs' centre-forward, got away nicely but was robbed of the ball in the ring by D. Fernandes, the winners' right back. A little later Jaggat Singh threw away another likely opening failing to take a shot when favourably placed in the "D".

In the closing stages the Customs tried their very best to get a goal but they formed their better in the determined defence of the winners, who held out to win the match.

The Result:—

LUSITANIANS 'A' 1 goal.
CUSTOMS NIL.

THE TEAMS

LUSITANIANS 'A': V. Pereira; D. Fernandes, and M. Dias; N. Fernandes, N. Rodrigues, and J. Pinto; M. Fernandes, F. Fernandes, E. D'Souza, R. Almeida and S. Pinto.

CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreu and Aslam; Hussain, Digne and Saleem; Sweeney Afzal, Feroze Khan, Jaggat Singh and Correa.

Umpires: John Pinto and Otto Ernst.

G. I. P. HOCKEY TEAM FOR INTER-RAILWAY TOURNAMENT

It is authoritatively understood that the following players have been selected to represent the G.I.P. Railway in the Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament at Delhi:

S. Woods, (Bombay);
G. Jones, (Kalyan);
H. Grostrate, (Agra);
P. Mills, (Jubbulpore);
L. De Burgh, (Bhusawal);
T. Pavey, (Bombay);
J. Ismail, (Katni);
K. Rashid, (Bombay);
W. Marsh, (Igatpuri);
Boccaro, (Bombay);
Tellis, (Bombay).

SCOTLAND BEAT IRELAND.

LONDON: Feb. 26.

At Murrayfield, in the Rugby International, Scotland beat Ireland by 23 points to 14.

The weather was sunny and attendance numbered 45,000.—Reuter.

'JAGIRDAR' SHOW FOR SAHITYA SANSAD MEMBERS

The Sahitya Sansad has arranged a show of the film 'Jagirdar' for its members at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association there will be a vocal music and variety entertainments by Miss Kamala Shirali, Mr. Rajaram Manjrekar and pupils of Prof. K. D. Javker, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The second annual general meeting of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum. The social gathering of the Brotherhood will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, on the same day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir P. Raghavendra Rau will preside and Lady Rau will distribute the prizes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Spirit of Change—Meaning of Mahashivaratri" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

N. M. C. Social Gathering And Subhas Bose

The 12th annual social gathering of the National Medical College will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the College premises when Mr. K. M. Munshi, will preside, Mrs. Munshi will distribute the prizes and Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will be the guest of honour and address the students.

Subhas Bose At National Gramophone Co.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose the Congress President visited the national Gramophone Records Co. at Wadala on Friday morning. Mr. D. A. Pandye the Managing Director received and garlanded him and showed him round the various departments.

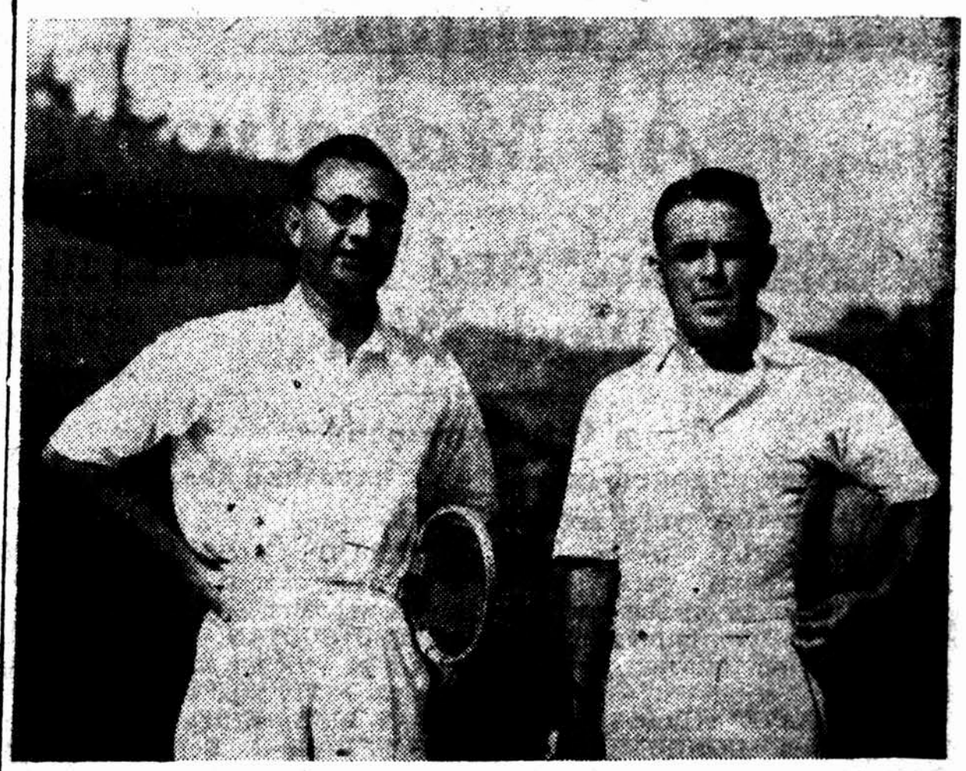
The Company is the only one of its kind in India and was opened by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in 1936.

A group photo was then taken and after participating in light refreshments, the guest of honour left amidst cheers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer Himalaya Maru left Singapore on February 25 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 11 via Penang and Colombo.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP 1938.



Finalists of Gents' singles:—S. L. R. Sawhney (left), beat B. T. Blake, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

Finalists of Ladies' Singles:—Mrs. R. L. S. Footlit (right) beat Mrs. E. H. Edney, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I

A.M.
8-0 Akhtaribai of Agra. 8-20 Lachhi Ram. 8-40 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan of Gwalior. 9-15 Basheer Khan or Agra. 9-35 Dulari. 9-45 For Jack and Jill.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.
12-30 A Recorded Programme. 1-30 Lunch Hour.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.
5-0 Basheer Khan. 5-25 Dulari. 5-45 Akhtaribai. 6-10 Lachhi Ram. 6-30 For Villagers Only. Market rates at 7. 7-30 Basheer Khan. 7-40 Akhtaribai. 8-0 Realism in Urdu Ghazal, talk by R. S. Firaq. 8-15 Hafiz Ali Khan. 8-55 Dulari. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Basheer Khan. 10-0 Future of Rajputana. A talk by H. B. Sarda. 10-15 Dulari. 10-25 Lachhi Ram. 10-45 Akhtaribai. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.3 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION II
31.3 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3.495 kc/s.

P.M.
5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Basheer Khan of Agra. 6-45 Dulari. 7-0 Akhtaribai. 7-20 Lachhi Ram. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90-8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

A.M.
7-30 Mohammad Khan: Sitar. 7-45 Roshan Alli of Hyderabad. 8-15 Mohammad Khan: Sitar. 8-30 For Children. 11-30 Khayals. 11-45 Taranas.

NOON.
12-0 Duets.

P.M.
12-15 Dialogues. 12-30 Sketches. 12-45 Planning Food. 9. You can have your Pudding—And eat it. A talk by Hilda Flanders. 1-30 Casani Club Orchestra. 1-45 Larry Adler: Mouth Organ. 5-30 M. Alphonso and his Party. 6-0 Shankarrao Mohite. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 Current Events, talk in Marathi by V. N. Naik. 7-45 Roshanalli of Hyderabad. 8-15 Rahim Baksh. Bhajan on sarangi. 8-18 Shankarrao Mohite. 8-40 R. N. Shirali. 9-15 Anil Biswas: Dehati Songs. 9-30 News. 9-45 Week's Sport, review by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 Anil Biswas: Modern Bengali Songs. 10-15 'Vena Shethnu Swatantrya'. Gujarati drama Written by Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Celestial Fire And Sun Maiden Work Well

(From Our Correspondent)

Horses engaged on Mon[illegible]y have had their gallops The following were seen at work.

SPANISH FLY (Selby) and DANTE (Graham) were sent a fast six furlongs on the tan track when the latter impressed. He has come on during the last month.

CHECKMATE (Brace) shaped better than CONQUERING (R. Boy) in a dash over the six. Make a note of hun'.

LITTLE AUDREY (Bromley) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. She is very well just now.

ANITA (B. McQuade) gave a fair display when sent six furlongs.

LITTLE BRONCHO (McArthur). SKAVALA (Simmons) and JUBILEE ESSEX (R. Boy) spurted five furlongs, the last named shaping best.

CELESTIAL FIRE (Sibbritt) was in front of GRAF ZEPPELIN (R. Boy) at the end of a four furlongs spurt.

BIRTHDAY GIFT (Brace) and SUN MAIDEN (O'Neale) pleased in a dash over the six. Promising newcomers.

TIPPU SULTAN (R. Boy) went fast over the five and gave satisfaction. Fit and well.

GAY LIFE (Britt) had SPORTING PRINCE (R. Boy) in a strong pace mile gallop.

CHALLENGER (Bromley) easily held JOHN VALANCE (Simpson) over a brisk nine furlongs. A greatly improved horse who has done well for a short spell.

WAFI HAMID (Selby) was fair when sent a nice pace mile on the grass.

NAJAIMAN DHABBI (McQuade) gave satisfaction in a nine furlongs run.

YARUB PASHA (Britt) had the measure of a stable mate in a mile and a quarter spin.

WAHID AL IRAQ (Jones) moved like a fit horse over ten furlongs.

Nurses Aid Association

Report Of First Year's Work And Progress

The first annual report of the Nurses Aid Association states:

The Bombay Women's Club was founded at the end of 1936 by a group of young ladies who were interested in social work.

It was brought to their attention that there was need for a Home for aged Nurses who were owing to old age, unable to obtain work and were entirely without any means of support.

In order to raise the necessary funds, a Supper Dance was held at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on the 23rd November 1936 from which a sum of Rs 3,428-0-4 was realised after all expenses had been paid. From this amount a Home was established.

At the same time, the Bombay Women's Club formed the Nurses Aid Association, and handed over the management of the Home to the Association.

The Nurses Aid Association had 33 members in the past year. During the current year more members have joined.

The Association hopes to build up an endowment fund, so that in time the Home may become self supporting, and to extend such help as is possible to the nursing profession in general. With this object in view Members and Life-members are being enrolled and the public and especially the nursing and medical professions are requested to lend their practical support.

The Association acknowledges its indebtedness to the Bombay Women's Club for their help towards maintaining the home since its inception. Two more Dances, one in April 1937 and the other in November 1937, were organised by them at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The entire proceeds of both these entertainments which amounted to Rs. 6,000/ approximately were donated by the Club to the Nurses Aid Association for the maintenance of the Home. Besides these three Dances, the Club has also held six Mahjong and Bridge Drives.

Grateful thanks are due to the newly formed Nurses Social Club for their splendid help during the past year. Their donations having amounted to Rs. 800 being the entire amount collected by them as Club subscriptions.

The Association thanks the Red Cross Pageant Committee for their generous donation of Rs 889/2/3. received through Mr. Sultan Chinoy to whom also our thanks are due.

The Association thanks the following donors:—His Highness The Maharaja of Idar, Rs. 200; Sir Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Rs 300; and all those ladies and gentlemen, business firms, newspapers the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and the Taj Mahal Hotel for their generous co-operation through which it was made possible to establish and maintain the Institution.

The Committee has pleasure in placing on record their thanks for the helpful advice and honorary services of their Solicitors, Messrs Mulla and Mulla, and the Auditors Messrs Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy.

The Government's Films Bill, designed to afford increased protection and assistance to British films, reached the report stage in the House of Commons yesterday evening. The Bill has been considerably amended in the Standing Committee.

A tribute to Mr. R. C. Bristow, Harbour Engineer and Administrative Officer, Cochin Port, for the work he had done towards the development of the Port, was paid by the Dewan of Cochin at an entertainment given in his honour.

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BOMBAY.

First Day Of Bombay Spring Meeting

Acceptances And Order Of Running For Monday's Races At Mahaluxmi

The following are the Acceptances for the First Day of Bombay Spring Meeting, to be run at Mahaluxmi, on Monday February 28:—

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE JHELUM PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 Miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 third Rs 250. For Arabs in Class III.

W. A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936 of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Challenger 8-12; Kanda 8-10; Ingel Tara 8-9; Dhiyab 8-9; Wahid al Iraq 8-6; Nandkumar 8-4; Rim al Iraq 8-3; Ya'rub Pasha 7-11; Sumun Pasha 8-3; John Valance 8-3; Wafi Hamid 8-3; Najaiman Dhabbi 7-11; Al Bedewi 7-7; Moon Star 7-3; Sporting Prince 7-3.

* *

Second Race—2-15 p.m.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

For Fillies, 3 years old only imported under the Indian Brood Mares Scheme and that have not run in a Class IV Race. W A. raised 12 lbs.

Lizzie Baillie 8-4; Exact 8-4; Spilt Win 8-4; Appletree 8-4; Celestial Fire 8-4; Sushila 8-4; None So Dear 8-4; Pinbai 8-4; Sun Maiden 8-4; Asha 8-4; Rathita 8-4; Taramati II 8-4; Red Minx 8-4.

* *

Third Race—2-45 p.m.

THE MUMBRA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1937, and for all Arabs in Class II.

The Viceroy 9-0; Orient 9-0; Lookman 8-9; Shogat Aziz 8-9; Saif Antar 8-6; Cheerful II 8-6; Gay Life 8-4; Hakim Pasha 8-5; Majid Pasha 8-4; Cherry Bin 8-2 Vingt-et-Un 8-0, Ghoj al Sa'ad 7-12; Gold Mine 7-12; Sarkhat 7-9; Rayana 7-7; Sunspot 7-5.

* *

Fourth Race—3-15 p.m.

THE INDIAN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Stalled Class.

Resolve 9-9; Prince Shivaji 9-0, Tippu Sultan 9-0; Premier 8-0, Cherie 8-9; Mon Cheri 7-9; Anand 7-9; Shivprasad II 7-7; Banco 7-4 Miss Lena 7-4.

* *

Fifth Race—3-45 p.m.

THE LEWES PLATE (DIV. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Wild Cherry 9-4; Wait-a-Bit 9-0; New Radnor 8-11; Lord Byron 8-11; Si La 8-9; Monster 8-9 Le Mas 8-2; Zorawar 8-2; Lollipop 8-2; Dante 7-9; Falkland 7-9 Baby Boy 7-9; Eastern Queen 7-7 Devonian 7-7; Little Broncho 7-7.

* *

Sixth Race—4-15 p.m.

THE LEWES PLATE (DIV. I.)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Cruisseen Laun 9-4; Clear Art 910, Dick Tapper 8-11; Omegan 8-11; Dangerous II 8-7; Checkmate 8-4; Flamcoe 8-7; Masque 8-7; Spanish Fly 8-4; Little Audrey 8-4; The Quack 8-2; Monte Carlo 8-0; Wooranian 8-0; Miss Grenville 7-12; Anita 7-12 Miss Aileen 7-12; Talkless 7-12; Jubilee Essex 7-7.

* *

Seventh Race—4-45 p.m

THE MUMBRA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1937. and for all Arabs in Class II.

Golden Crown 9-4; Fata Kashaf 8-9; Funny Face 8-4; The Duke 8-4; Samra Layali 8-2; Abdul Malik 8-2; Yanoos 8-2; Fair Play 8-0; Al Ghazi 7-13; Rajput 7-13; Timiat 7-11; Ajwad 7-11; Farhan Pasha 7-11; Kutub 7-9; Ali Baba 7-4; Silver Star 7-4.

* *

Eighth Race—5-15 p.m.

THE BRIDGE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs 1,250; third Rs 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lucullus 9-2; Bonnie Dundee 9-0; Grenadier 8-10; Manifold 8-10; Sir Amos 8-7; Embark 8-5; Robert 8-4; Le Baron 8-3; Sundown 8-2; Mark You 8-2; Pegasus 8-1; Beresfell 7-10; Pall Mall 7-8; Grecian Orb 7-6; Remarque 7-6.

* *

Ninth Race—5-45 p.m.

THE QUEENSBERY HANDICAP —Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs 750.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Cercello 9-2; Hesperitus 8-9; First Thyme 8-5; Dinos 8-0; Chou Rose 9-0; Flying Orders 8-12; Nexus 7-4; Pas Libre 9-0; Swift Reynard 8-10; Fearless Prince 8-7; The Nun 8-5; Zem Zem 8-2; Who's Who 8-2; Oceanus 7-12; Himat 7-11; Harem 7-7; Twain 7-4.

* *

Tenth Race: 6-15 p.m.

THE BRIDGE PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Toltec 9-4; Bastion 9-0; Kingsbury 8-12; Groman 7-9; Star of Persia 8-12; Tipperary 8-11; Knight Jill 8-8; Pure Scotch 8-7; Tobarlco 8-7; Beau Barton 8-6; Some Cover 8-2; Irish Ford 8-0; Gold Galleon 7-12; Barnegat 7-9; Bilnath 7-7.

Defence Service

Sum Of Rupees 45 Lakhs Provided

(Continued from Page 29.

partments are concerned, from next financial year. The decision will increase the expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department next year by about Rs. 18-1/2 lakhs.

PRESS TELEGRAMS

The second decision is that regular arrangements should now be made for the payment of the accumulated losses on account of Press telegrams. These losses have been treated as a separate liability and have not been taken into account for the purpose of calculating the surplus or deficit on the ordinary working of the department. The amount now outstanding is Rs. 2.04 lakhs. One-half of this amount will be repaid immediately out of the balance in the Renewals Reserve Fund. The remaining Rs. 1.02 lakhs will be repaid partly from the portion of the current year's surplus which is not allocated for the cancellation of other past deficits and partly by means of equated annual instalments. The first of these instalments, plus the loss of interet on the Renewals Reserve Fund, will involve a further reduction of about Rs. 13-1/2 lakhs in the net surplus. The lump sum repayment of Rs. 1.02 lakhs will be treated as a capital receipt, but since the losses were financed partly from current revenues the annual instalments will be credited to revenue, and the loss of interest also involves a corresponding credit in the civil budget.

After these adjustments have been made the net revenue of the department is expected to be just sufficient to balance expenditure. It should be clear from what I have said that this result represents the financial position of the department much more accurately than the anticipated surplus of the current year. Before a commercial department can be regarded as paying its way it must be in a position to meet all the charges which are correctly attributable to its activities. Hitherto the Posts and Telegraphs Department has not satisfied this condition.

EXPENDITURE

Defence Services:—The total provision for the Defence Services is Rs. 45,18 laks. This is 2,04 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year but Rs. 56 lakhs more than the budget estimate. As I have already mentioned, Rs. 18 lakhs of this increase is due to a change in accounting procedure in connection with the duty on petrol and kerosene, so that the real increase is Rs. 38 lakhs.

Before I explain how this increase is arrived at it will be convenient to mention two agreements which have been concluded in recent months with His Majesty's Government on the subject of defence expenditure in India. The firt relates to His Majesty's Government's contribution of Rs. 80 lakhs towards the capital cost of mechanising the British Cavalry and Infantry; the agreement is fresh in the minds of Hon'ble Members, and I do not, therefore, propose to say any more about it except to remind the House that the contribution is payable in three instalments of which the first instalment of 27 lakhs is to be paid in 1938-39.

FOR ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Being an incurable optimist, I hope that the second agreement will escape the barrage of criticism which greeted the first. The agreement relates to Naval expenditure. The Government of India in conjunction with the Admiralty have recently had under examination the question of India's Naval Defence. Under long standing arrangements India pays a direct contribution of £100,000 a year to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom towards the Naval Defence of India and the protection of trade in alien waters. and also defrays various miscellaneous charges amounting to 2 or 3 lakhs a year on behalf of vessels of the Royal Navy. The conversion of the Royal Indian Navy into a combatant service capable of assisting in the work of the Royal Navy in war and the steps which are being taken by the Government of India to build up their local naval defence rendered it desirable to review existing arrangements. Accordingly in order that the necssary measures for the development of the Royal Indian Navy might be accelerated, the Government of India requested His Majesty's Government to forgo the annual payments hitherto made. This has been agreed to by His Majesty's Government on condition that the Government of India maintain a sea-going fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels which will be free to co-operate with the Royal Navy for the defence of India and in addition fulfil their responsibility for local naval defence of Indian ports. The Government of India have accepted these conditions, and their contribution will cease as from April 1st 1938.

As I have said the real increase in the provision for the Defence Services as compared with the current year's budget is Rs. 38 lakhs. But in order to arrive at the total amount available for additional items of expenditure we must add to this figure the contribution of Rs. 27 lakhs from His Majesty's Government and also a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs which represents the net saving resulting from the temporary shortage of British troops in India after allowance has been made for the extra cost of the improved conditions of service to which I have already referred. The total to be accounted for, apart from the remission of the contribution to the Admiralty, is therefore Rs. 1.55 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 70 lakhs are absorbed by an increase in the normal standing charges of the Army, the more important items contributing to this increase being Rs. 21 lakhs under Ordnance Services, and the restoration of cuts amounting to about Rs. 24 lakhs made last year in the sums required for the equalisaion of expenditure on the Royal Indian Navy and mechanical transport. The balance of 85 lakhs will be expended on the mechanisation of the British Infantry and Cavalry.

I have now accounted for the sums which are to be provided from revenue next year for defence purposes. But this does not exhaust the defence programme in 1938-39. We propose to supplement the budget grant by the remaining 'free' balance in the Defence Reserve Fund, amounting to Rs. 35 lakhs and by drawing on balances in military expenditure equalisation funds which are not immediately required. The amount so drawn will be Rs. 45 lakhs. Among measures which will be financed, or for which we are earmarking funds in this way, are improvements in our coast defences, the erection of a factory to make India self-sufficient in the matter of high explosives and the mechanisation of certain Indian units, a scheme for which is now under consideration.

Last year I warned the House that the net figure for defence expenditure had only been achieved by the help of a curtailment of services which were bound to be provided for sooner or later, and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considered the provision to be seriously inadequate for the real needs of defence. In view of the present world situation and the large increase in the defence expenditure of almost all other countries, I do not think Hon. Members will be surprised that some increase has also been found necessary in India. Indeed we, shall have cause to congratulate ourselves if it proves possible to keep down the increase to such modest proportions

INTEREST

As I mentioned in connection with the revised estimates for 1937-38, there will be a reduction next year in the amount payable on account of Post Office Cash Certificates. We are actually budgeting for a decrease of Rs. 1,51 lakhs but as we are, during the current year, meeting Rs. 1,16 lakhs of the disbursements from the balance remaining in the Cash Certificates Bonus Fund, the decrease in the amount to be provided from revenue is Rs. 35 lakhs only. This saving, and the saving due to the transfer of the Family Pension Funds to Commissioners, are partially counterbalanced by increases under other heads, notably interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits and interest on the Railway Depreciation Fund. The result of all these variations is a net decrease of Rs. 22 lakhs.

OTHER ITEMS

Apart from the provision made for the Defence Services and for Interest, our expenditure estimates show a net increase of Rs. 1,46 lakhs as compared with the current year's revised estimates. As I have already explained, however, Rs. 32 lakhs of this increase is due to a change in the accounting arrangements in connection with the proceeds of the excise duty on matches; and there are three other items which are directly connected with specific increases in revenue:—

(1) The first of these is an increase of Rs. 16 lakhs in the provision for the payments made to the States of Cochin and Travancore under the Cochin Port Agreement. This is due to the increase in the customs revenue collected at the port during the current year.

(2) The second item is an increase of Rs. 29 lakhs in the allocation to the Road Fund. This is of course based on the anticipated revenue from the customs and excise duties on motor spirit.

(3) The third item is an increase of Rs. 10 lakhs in the provision for expenditure on sugar research partly due to the expectation that we shall have to pay out more in grants to the Provinces from that portion of our sugar excise revenue which has been set aside for this purpose since the imposition of the tax.

After these items have been deducted there remains a net increase of Rs. 59 lakhs. This is the result of variations under a large number of different heads. Increased expenditure on the reconstruction of civil buildings at Quetta accounts for Rs. 15 lakhs, and there is an increase of Rs. 12 lakhs in the provision for the Stationery and Printing Department. This is necessary partly owing to a rise in prices and partly in order to replenish stocks which have become seriously depleted through efforts to keep within the budget allotments of previous years. Other increases are due to the needs of expanding departments such as Civil Aviation and Broadcasting, to our efforts to improve the administration of the revenue producing departments, and to unavoidable new items of expenditure such as the Federal Court.

SUMMARY

I can now summarise the position. As I have said, the provision for the Defence Services is Rs. 2,04 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year and there is a decrease of Rs. 22 lakhs in interest charges, but other expenditure is expected to increase by Rs. 1,46 lakhs. The net decrease is therefore Rs. 80 lakhs as compared with a decrease of Rs. 37 lakhs in revenue apart from the Revenue Reserve Fund. If we include the balance of Rs. 75 lakhs remaining in the fund the total figures are as follows:—

	(lakhs.)
REVENUE	85,92
EXPENDITURE	85,83
SURPLUS	9

A DULL BUDGET

I think I may claim that, while I have been in India, I have kept two main tasks in view; the financing of the new Constitution and the provision of money for rural development. The first involves an anxious regard to the health of our own finances. It also involves preparations for meeting smoothly the successive obligations which the new Constitution entails. We have found with no net increase, indeed with a net decrease of taxation, all the money required to start the Provinces on their autonomous way. During this year we have begun on the task of releasing to them 7 crores of income tax. At one time I hoped that it was going to be possible to speed up the performance of this task, but it now looks as if there will have to be a pause for the consolidation of our own position. Of course it might be argued that we should increase some of our staple taxes in order to make more money available for the Provinces. I do not however propose to do this, though in the case of income tax I hope to introduce an Amending Bill this session to carry out a number of the recommendations of the recent Expert Enquiry. In present circumstances almost the whole of the increased yield resulting from these changes will accrue to the Provinces and I hope that I may on this account reckon on more support than might otherwise be the case. I offer this as an earnest of the sincerity of my desire to help the Provinces. As regards rural development I must now recognise that the main responsibility for this has been entrusted to the Provinces and central grants for the purpose must in large measure be postponed in favour of ensuring the due delegation of revenues. However much I may regret this I recognise the needs of the Provinces as a prior obligation.

I suppose that a budget which merely preserves the 'status quo' will be characterised as a dull one. But it will be something to have achieved dullness in a world which is full of intense excitements—many of them of an extremely undesirable character. And if next year we are able to produce another dull budget providing for no spectacular increases in defence expenditure, no catastrophic falling off in revenue and for the maintenance or even increase of our assistance to the Provinces, I shall be only too thankful.

FINANCE BILL INTRODUCED

NEW DELHI: Feb. 26.

After the presentation of the Budget, Sir James Grigg introduced the Finance Bill, intended to continue for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes, imposed under the Indian finance imposed under the Indian Finance Act of 1936, which would otherwise cease to have effect from 1st April, 1938.

The Bill provides for the continuance for a further period of one year the existing provisions regarding salt duty. The duty of Re. 1-4 per maund on salt remains liable to the additional duty imposed in 1931. Provision is also made for the continuance for a further period of one year the present inland postage rates and the existing income-tax and super-tax.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Narrow Movements In Cross Rates

WHEAT QUIET

BOMBAY, Feb 26

NEW YORK COTTON

The Ne York Cotton Exchange ruled very quiet. The prices movements were narrow during the small session which closed at unchanged rate.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Early the Sterling Dollar rate ruled easy but steadied towards close.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The Liverpool wheat market was devoid of any speculative interest which opened quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, Feb 26

Previous closing	9.16
To-day's opening	9.16
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	9.16
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, Feb 26

Previous closing	5.15
To-day's opening	5.13
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	5.11
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 179

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 26

New York cotton displayed somewhat quiet session in absence of any fresh incentive which slackened in absence of developments and President Roosevelt's price balancing programme.

Session opened trading in May option at 9.16 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing market remained dull and featureless throughout session closed May at 9.16.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (9.15/9.12) 9.14/9.13
May (9.19/9.19) 9.16/9.16
July (9.27/9.27) 9.23/9.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 26

January (5.08) 5.03
March (5.15) 5.11
January (7.28) 7.19
March (7.31) 7.24

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb 26

Cotton market declined on offices selling but later advanced on covering closed steady with Broach April May at Rs. 179/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 26

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-[illegible]1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop (18 11/16 value) 18 11/16 buyers
Dunlop January (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning January (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16 buyers) 7 1/8 buyers
Forward April June (7 5/16 paid value) 7 1/4 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata February March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 7/8 paid

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb 26

Previous closing	5.02 3/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/4
To-day's closing	5.02 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	5.01.97
To-day's opening	5.02.25
To-day's closing	5.02.17

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 26

Previous closing	153.84
To-day's opening	153.68
To-day's closing	153.65

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 26

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 5.02.22 and eased little to 5.02.17 but later better feeling was in evidence and rate rose again to 5.02.25 fluctuations were confined within narrow range.

Franc opened at 153.68. The market was quiet with rate moving lower.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.600) 11.600
New York on Bombay (37.88) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.36) 95.40
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£186 3/4 buyers £187 sellers Easy) closed
Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Easy) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/4 to £45) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb 26

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 26

Spot	(20 3/16d.)	20 3/16d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 26

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-9 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb 26

Liverpool wheat market closed at 90.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb 26

	Rs	a.	p
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	11	3
Wheat September	4	11	6
Linseed May	7	13	3
Linseed September	8	0	0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 26

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	50	12	0
Silver Fagan	50	13	0
Silver Chaitra	50	14	0
Gold ready	34	7	6
Gold Fagan	34	7	9
Gold Chaitra	34	7	0
Sovereign	22	6	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb 26

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	7	12	9
Rates at 12 noon	7	12	9
Rates at 3 p.m.	7	12	9
Rates at 5 p.m.	7	13	0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Sharp Decline

Bombay, Feb 26

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan was closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 29

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 26

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 55 1/4) dol 56 1/8
General Motors (dol 35 5/8) dol 35 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/8) dol 34 1/4
Preference (dol 107) dol 108

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 26

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 90 1/4, May at 89 5/8 and July 88 1/8. The market was devoid of any speculative interest and price movement was restricted.

WALL STREET OPENS STEADY

Ample Supplies To Meet All Requirements

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 26

On the Money Market, although some expansion in credit demand for Stock Exchange purposes had been noticeable, supplies remained ample to meet all requirements. Despite the keenest competitions for this week's Treasury Bills, the market received a somewhat better allotment and with the next week's offerings, increased from 40 to 45 million sterling. Discount Brokers were hopeful of securing still higher percentage.

Wall Street opened steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 26

Chicago grain market report unreceived.

Resumption Of Forward Trading In Shares

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have resolved that Forward Trading will be resumed from Thursday the 3rd March 1938. The market will work on that day between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. and thereafter, as usual, from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

London Silver Review

London, Feb 24

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that as was anticipated, silver has been firmer during the past week. Sales from India ceased and there have been buying orders from that quarter consisting of both bear covering and fresh forward purchasing. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at four million ounces."—Reuter.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24th February	11,658
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,177,958
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,746,058
Decrease	568.100

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It is now nearly a year that I am using a Pilot Radio Set for at least 4 or 5 hours practically every day and I have up till now not found any fault with it. I have used it in the hottest weather as well as the rainy season and have received Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi and London splendidly, over and above several other foreign stations. I have had other big sets of different makes from my friends and have compared them with mine, but I am glad to tell you that my set is far better in tone and quality. I have therefore all along recommended the PILOT RADIO set to all my friends and many of them have bought the same.

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Bar-at-Law.

10, Barrow Road,
Lucknow, U. P.

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GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
3 per cent 1941 103
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 104/6
5 per cent 1939/43 107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 123/8
5 per cent 1945/55 119/2
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper was steady to-day current settlement opened at Rs. 98/8/3 to close at Rs. 98/9 Budli difference was 0-2-3 against short sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank' buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 264 3/4
Bank's buying T T 262 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,151
Bank's buying T T 1,171
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.02 1/4 25th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 26th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 26th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 26th instant.
Java/London 8.94 3/4 26th instant.
London/Paris 153.84 25th instant.
London/Belgium 29.56 25th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.59 1/4 25th instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 1/4 25th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 1/8 25th instant.
London/New York 5.01.97 25th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 25th instant.
London/Italy 95.37 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 24th instant.
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 25th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 25th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb. 25.

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 ..... 103 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53 ..... 108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 ..... 113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 117
5 per cent 1942/47 112
3 per cent 1949/52 99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 78
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 114 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy 40/7 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 25.

Copper £40 16 3
Lead £15 8 9
Spelter £14 15 0
Tins £186 12 6

Weakness In Hydro-Electric Shares

Cotton Textiles Quiet

General Selling And Absence Of Support

FORWARD TRADING TO BEGIN NEXT THURSDAY ...

BOMBAY, February 26.

The Board of Directors have now finally decided to resume forward trading from next Thursday.

Yesterday Wall Street Market was fairly steady and both U.S. Steel and Anaconda Copper shares improved dol. 3|8.

Following the announcement by the Government of Bombay regarding Electric Companies and appointment of a Committee there had been general selling and both Tram and Hydro Electric Shares were depressed. Later on there was scattered support but the tone of the market was easy.

Cotton Mill shares were also quiet with scattered selling and with a marked absence of any important support prices declined few points.

Looking to the present tendency of the market it appears that there will be increased selling in the forward section when trading will be resumed next week. At the moment there is nothing in the situation to justify any constructive move and with improved European political situation we look for lower prices particularly in Steel Shares and believe that would be buyers will do well in waiting for lower levels. It is also feared that in the absence of sufficient demand to absorb present production of iron and steel, prices may be reduced further in due course.

Dividends of cotton mills despite flourishing state are found disappointing and although present prices are safe, there will be less inclination for bullish enthusiasm.

Local operators are awaiting the Central Budget which will be received here this evening at 5 p.m.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6) 370 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25). 975 0
100 CENTURY 248 12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4) 258 3
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8) 193 12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5) 95 0
250 David 75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10) 390 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil) 0-6-9
100 Finlay (Rs. 2) 137 8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8) 185 0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75) 1,720 0
100 Indore 70 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3) 126 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10) 331 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) 538 12
250 Madras United 35 0
1000 Morarji (nil) 1,255 0
250 Model 51 4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2) 120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil) 268 8
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1) 47 8
100 Phoenix (nil) 252 8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2) 74 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50) 1.950 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2) 90 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5) 243 12
100 Swan 101 4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50) 1265 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10) 915 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) XD 114 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12) 32 4
500 Imperial (Rs. 201) XD 1570 0
125-500 1 Conty. (Rs. 7-8) 386 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8) 146 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8) 118 12
5 Union (As. 4.) 5 11

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED 132 8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14) 857 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) XD 13 13
20 Mercantile 54 8
15-75 New India (Rs 1-4) 40 4
200 Oriental 4400 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8) 7 8

ELECTRIC.

10 Ahm. Old XD 136 4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40) 1435 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4) 12 14
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8) 119 1
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6) 165 0
10 Broach (As. 5) 14 0
100 Karachi (4) 203 12
100 Poona (4) 212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6) 168 12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5) 151 14
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8) 1.323 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij XD 935 0
100 C. Province 101 8
100 Dh. Baramati 104 4
100 Gujarat 98 8
100 Mandra Bhon 102 0
100 Pachora Jamner 94 12
100 Sara Sirajgunj 102 0
500 Tapti Valley 752 8

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11) XD 6 12
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8) 2 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel 27 0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) 45 0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6) 1000 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 14) 242 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) 310 0
50 BELAPUR (Rs. 5) 160 0
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12) 245 0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12) 248 12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12) 611 14
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 2) 217 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol 3-8-0
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8) 97 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3) 137 8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2) 47 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12) 527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15) 440 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26) 665 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15) 75 0
15 Scindia 20 12
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil) 26 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1500 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 288 12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.) 75 0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.) 537 8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st 108 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd 103 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro 153 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1560 0
6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st 203 12
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 170 0
7 p.c. Vishnu 703 12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley 108 12
4 p.c Bom. Telephone 51 12
7 p.c. Sholapur 81 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro 109 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 178/12 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced steadily to Rs. 179/12 on general buying and absence of selling. undertone of the market was very steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened 2 points down and the local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 179/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 179 8 0
Broach J/A 182 8 0
Oomra Mar 159 14 0
Oomra May 161 8 0
Bengal Mar. 136 6 0
Bengal May 135 6 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-9 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate was 31 points down at 153.84. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.02 3/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20 3/16d. There was little Indian buying and speculative buying. Offerings were small. Later India bought at 1/16th over fixed rate fixed closing was firm and there were further buyers at this level. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures advanced 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local silver market was fairly firm with improved buying but later on there was some realising. Gold was fairly steady.

GOLD

Ready 34 6 3
Fagan delivery 34 6 6
Fagan Teji-mandi 0 3 0
Chaitra delivery 34 5 3
Chaitra Teji-mandi 0 5 3

SILVER

Ready 50 10 0
Fagan delivery 51 6 6
Fagan Teji-mandi 0 14 0
Chaitra delivery 51 7 6
Chaitra Teji-mandi 1 7 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb. 25.

March ..... 45.10+10
May ..... 45.10+10
July 45.10

APPRECIABLE RISE IN LONDON SHARES ON PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

London, Feb 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London:—

Markets close steady after appreciable rises following on political developments. We believe most of the rises are due to professional activities, but we look for increasing public interest on further publication of tangible progress in international discussions. Gilts firm. Industrials slightly easier on profit taking. Steel section especially active, dividend and profit declarations being highly encouraging. Base metals firmer on American price developments.

Consett Iron 18/6
John Brown 29/6
Baldwin 9/6
Broken Hill North £2 1/32
Broken Hill South 27
Rho. Broken Hill 4
Tronch Mines 22/6
Petaling 14/6
Associated Manganese of S A 7/6
Kamra 1/3
Kamuning Rubber and Tin 2/10 1/2
Westland Aircraft 4/3
Tunnel Cement 48/6
Carreras 'B' 19/3
O K Bazar 2/3
British Celanese II 6/6

Reorganisation Of N. Y. Stock Exchange

Complete reorganisation of the New York Stock Exchange is proposed in a report by the Committee headed by Mr. C. C. Conway and appointed to study the organisation and administration of the Exchange.

Broad changes in the existing Committee system are proposed, among which are provisions for a paid president in administrative control, important participation in the Board of Governors by members and partners of member firms who are not members of the Exchange, also greater representation for out-of-town firms and the general public, a reduction in the number of Governors from fifty to thirty-two, the creation of the office of Chairman of the Board and a proposal to end the self-perpetuating tendencies of the governing committee, and the abolition of the Law Committee.

FOR CHINA RELIEF FUND

Tagore's Lyric Drama To Be Staged At Calcutta

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 26.

Poet Tagore's superb lyric-drama "Chandalika" (the Harijan Girl) will shortly be staged at Calcutta, part of the proceeds of which will be sent as Viswa-Bharati's contribution to the China Relief Fund. The Poet is himself directing the rehearsals.

The Poet has re-written the playlet "Chandalika", composed entirely in music, set to tunes to match the dramatic intensity of the theme, which is the psychological awakening of a despised girl of the 'chandals' into consciousness of her full right as a woman, her passionate desire for the Bhikku who thus awakened her, the desperate struggle between her Tantric 'sadhana' and the spiritual isolation of the follower of Buddha. All the resources of the South Indian style of dancing have been drawn upon to do adequate justice to the dramatic interest of the play.—United Press.

CIVIC RECEPTION FOR SUBHAS IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee at its special meeting held this morning under the presidency of Mr. Samiulla Khan resolved to present a civic address of welcome, on behalf of the citizens of Nagpur, to Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, who is expected to visit Nagpur next week.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. Salve, Leader of the Congress Party, was carried with the agreement of all members except two Muslim members who remained neutral.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

JAP. BOAT AND DESTROYER SUNK?

HANKOW, February 26.

Chinese aircraft claim to have sunk one Japanese gun boat and one destroyer at the Yangtze.—Reuter.

VERSAILLES TREATY PEACE MORIBUND

PARIS, February 26.

The Stresa Agreement was accompanied by military agreements with Italy which guaranteed France against the occupation of the Rhineland, according to ex-Premier M. Flandin, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, on the debate on Foreign Affairs. Wild cheers and counter cheers punctuated M. Flandin's speech declaring the peace of Versailles Treaty is moribund.

He supported Mr. Chamberlain's contention that the League as at present run is inept. "The past is a succession of errors: let us cast aside our illusions and not mislead the small nations."

Previously M. Delbos reviewed the Government's policy and said that France must be closely associated in the Anglo-Italian talks. An Anglo-French friendship is the surest barrier to the dangers threatening peace. Austrian independence is an essential element to European peace. France's engagements to Czechoslovakia will be loyally maintained. France desires peace, but not peace at any price.—Reuter's Special.

Babu Subash Chandra Bose at Madav Baug where he was welcomed by the Bombay Women.

BENGAL GOVT. PRESS NOTE

(Continued from Page 13.)

tion in the Punjab Assembly, who saw them yesterday.

Dr. Gopichand is issuing a statement in this connection.

There were seven hunger-strikers in Montgomery and three in Multan Jails.—United Press.

HIJLI DETENTION CAMP TO CLOSE

Temporary Use Of Vacant Building

CALCUTTA, February 26.

The Government of Bengal have issued the following Press Note:—

The additional special jail, Hijli, which was established in 1931 and continued to relieve the congestion in jails will be closed on the 1st March 1938.

With effect from the same date and for a period of six months the vacant buildings of the detention camp and the sub-jail building will be declared a special jail for the accommodation of about 50 prisoners whom it will be necessary to keep there for some time as a working party.—A.P.

GURMUKHSINGH CONTINUES FAST UNTO DEATH

LAHORE, February 26.

Gurumukhsingh, who is a life convict of the 1914-15 Lahore Conspiracy Case and who escaped from the Andamans twice and was each time rearrested, has refused to abandon his resolve to fast unto death.—A.P.

BUXOR HUNGER-STRIKERS' DEMAND

PATNA, Feb. 26.

Further enquiries into the hunger-strike by all the prisoners of the Buxor Central Jail, have elicited the information that the hunger-strike was commenced on the morning of the 24th inst

It is stated that the strikers demand that the Prime Minister of Bihar must come to the jail and see them so that they can place before him their grievances.—United Press.

HINDI PRACHARAKS' SABHA.

It is proposed to hold an informal meeting of all the Pracharaks working in Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

SWIMMING AND DIVING FEATS AT C.C.I. POOL

British Team Of Swimmers Who Participated In Empire Games To Take Part In Demonstration

Mr. G. C. Dorsett, Hon. Secretary for Swimming, writes from Cricket Club of India:—

"A short while ago I advised you of the impending arrival of the British Team of Swimmers who have been competing in the British Empire Games at Sydney, Australia. The Games are now over and the swimmers will be returning to England by the s.s. "Stratheden" which arrives here on the morning of 12th March 1938. I have arranged for them to give a demonstration of Swimming and Diving at the Swimming Pool at the Cricket Club of India, Brabourne Stadium, Bombay. In addition to the British Team, several of Bombay's best swimmers will take part in the demonstration, and will be seen in action in Relay Races against the British Swimmers. Half of the British Team are Ladies and the following are the names of Swimmers who would take part in the demonstration, and the remark mentioned against each notes the stroke for which each Swimmer is particularly noted:—

R. H. Leivers Freestyle.

(This swimmer has broken the Australian Mile Record).

J. G. Davies England's Breast Stroke Champion.

M. H. Taylor England's Back Stroke Champion.

F. Dove 100 Yards Champion.

M. Y. Ffrench Williams Freestyle and Backstroke.

K. H. Deane Freestyle.

C. D. Tomalin England and Empire Diving Champion and England's Springboard Champion.

Miss M. D. Storey Breat Stroke Champion of the British Empire.

Miss L. Frompton Back Stroke.

Miss M. Jeffrey Freestyle.

Miss M. Hinton Freestyle.

Miss M. Grant Freestyle.

Miss E. T. Hughes Freestyle.

Miss J. Harrowby Freestyle.

Miss Jean Gilbert Diving Champion.

Miss S. Browning Representing Wales.

Miss J. Greenland Representing Wales.

Mr. M. Hamilton Representing Scotland.

Mr. W. Francis Representing Scotland.

From the remarks attached to the names of the abovementioned Swimmers, you will see that Bombay can anticipate a really fine exhibition of swimming of the best swimmers in the British Empire.

Seats are all bookable at the Club House at Rs. 2-4-0 each, and those who intend to visit the show should book early and remember that the time is 8-30 a.m., on 12th March 1938. The swimmers will be sailing for England on the same day at 1 p.m."

TENANTS' WEEK AND CHOWPATTY MEETING.

To avoid clashing with the various Congress engagements that just at present are occupying Bombay public's attention, the Chowpatty meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association that was expected to take place to-day (Sunday) evening, has been postponed and will take place next Sunday. For the same reasons and in order to enable the various Ward Offices to carry on a wider and more intensive propaganda in support of Mr. S. C. Joshi's Rent Restrictions Bill, it has been decided to hold meetings in connection therewith throughout the ensuing week, so as to end with the proposed Chowpatty meeting, at which Sjt. Nariman is expected to preside. Detailed announcement will be made later on.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING

A public meeting of the Daivadnya community in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. at Chikitsak Samuh High School, Wagle Memorial Hall, Sadashiv Lane, Kandewadi, to congratulate Mr. Prabhakar Rawji Shankershet, when Rajratna V. D. Satghare will preside.

ADDRESS TO SUBHAS BABU.

The Mahajan Association staff Union and the Bullion Dealers' Staff Union will give an address and a purse to Subhas Babu at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, today (Sunday), at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. B. A. Khimji will preside.

Hiking in the open.

The Lion Cub in his den.

No Unity Ahead

The following is the full text of the decisions taken by the Headquarters' Council of the B.P. Association at a meeting held on the 4th February:

"The Council has already approved the idea of a United Boy Scouts' Association in India at the previous meeting on the 17th November, 1937, and welcome the co-operation of the Allahabad Conference. While the Council is in general agreement with most of the recommendations of the Allahabad Conference, it feels strongly that the unity aimed at can only be achieved if the fundamental principles of scouting are kept strictly in view and in particular if the Scout Promise is retained unchanged. The Council is unable to discover any justification for the omission of the phrase 'King-Emperor' from the Promise and is, therefore, unable to approve of the recommendation to the contrary made at the Allahabad Conference. It ought not to be forgotten that, among others, the Ministers and other members of the legislative bodies and high servants of the Crown take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Council, therefore, is unable to appreciate why there should be any objection if the boys of India, to whom the personal aspect of King-ship is more easily intelligible than a constitutional abstraction, promise to 'do their duty to His Majesty the King-Emperor

The Council desires to make it clear that as the basis for future discussion the following fundamental points ought to be kept in view:

"1. That any national association should be non-military, non-political, non-communal and non-sectarian.

"2. The badge might be the present Scout Badge surrounded by the outline of the map of India. It is considered that this device will be more readily acceptable to the several communities supporting the Movement than that embodying the ten-petalled lotus.

"3 That with regard to the Scout Promise, and the points noted above complete uniformity should be aimed at, and that no variation should be permitted within the Provinces.

"The Council considers that the word 'Boy' should precede the words 'Scout Association' in order to emphasise that the Association is for the benefit of boys. The phrase "Boy Scout" has undoubtedly acquired a world-wide significance and tradition."

The Secretary of the I. N. S A Scouters' Union with his favourite broom.

It should be noted that the Headquarters' Council is a creation of the unrepresentative Triennial Conference; and, therefore, it is to be seen how the autonomous Provincial and State Associations will react to such a reactionary decision, which bids fare to demand the 'status quo.'

It is evident that on such a basis neither the Seva Samiti nor the I.N.S.A. can agree to co-operate or unite with the B.P. Association and, therefore, the National Association (the United Seva Samiti and the I.N.S.A.) must march alone against the Imperial B.P. Association. There can be, and there will be no, compromise on the issue of the Promise which must be rid of all explicit Imperialist implications and there will be no separate Boy and Girl organisations in India.

The entire nation will understand and appreciate the stand of the national organisations and there is every likelihood of many of the Provincial Associations following the splendid and bold head of Justice Venkata Subba Rao and Mr. Kamath in Madras. In Bombay too Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji had stood bravely for the reorientation of policy to suit national needs and men like Mr. Char, Dr. Natu and Prof. Trivedi understand the depth of national feeling which demands a change. Sindh, C.P., U.P., Bihar and the N.W.F.P. too cannot but realise the need of impending change.

The I.N.S.A. most earnestly appeals to all Indians to stand united for the cause of upholding the ideals of the Scout Movement and prevent them from being desecrated by narrow and time-serving political ends at the dictates of interested parties. The boy and girl in India demands the upholding of national honour at this critical juncture and may it be the proud privilege of the Scout Movement to demonstrate that within its fold the opportunist and the time-server will find no place. The decision of Delhi is very clear and explicit. The fundamental principle of the B.P. Scout Movement in India is Imperialism and the serving of Imperial interest, though the demand for political loyalty finds no place in the International Bureau. It ill becomes those who trample upon the ideals and principles of a purely educational movement to have the hypocrisy to say that "under no circumstances the fundamental principles of the scout movement should be allowed to go out of sight." We sympathise with the Nawab of Chhatari and Mr. Thaddeus, who for a time forgot these fundamental scout principles at Allahabad, and let us hope that they have been now genuinely convinced by Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg that "for India, they exist."

We are awaiting with interest the full information about the men and the representatives of Associations who took the fateful decision on behalf of four lacs (?) of Indian boys.

Unity or no unity, the National Scout Movement must march ahead, leaving retrograde human institutions to share the fate that destiny has always reserved for them. The enforcement of the decision of the Headquarters' Council will prove to be the last nail in the coffin of the B.P. Movement in India; and the entire youth of the country must rise to answer this challenge that is hurled against them.

Organisation

The success of any Movement must rest upon organisation and efficiency of work. With such an end in view the I.N.S.A. has worked steadily, first trying to create a leadership, and then building up an organisation on that leadership. They really on the 30th of January demonstrated the result this leadership created at the two training camps had been able to achieve. There are

(Continued On Page 38.)

WANTED

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(National Scouts)

already I.N.S.A. troops working in Poona and Gujarat, but the third training camp will concentrate on supplying leadership to more distant regions.

The foundation of the I.N.S.A. is now most securely laid. It has won its way into the heart of the people and the children of the Presidency in a very short time. The reason of this success is only one—the clear and definite principles on which the movement is founded. The I. N. S. A. is pledged to maintain the laws and principles of the International Scout Movement, only applying the movement to the needs and conditions of the country. No doubt the National Movement started in a spirit of antagonism to the Imperialistic Movement, but if the latter is able to mould itself to the changed conditions of the country, the antagonism will naturally vanish. This will be determined by the success or failure of the present unity moves.

But when this unity is not achieved, the task before the I.N.S.A. is clear. It is a task which is both pleasant and unpleasant. It is pleasant in the sense that it sets about its creative activities of organisation and training with will and energy with the noble ideal of serving our youth before it. It is unpleasant to the extent that the I.N.S.A. has to combat the reactionary influences of the B.P. Movement, if not in this Presidency, then outside it, as long as genuine unity is not achieved.

Meanwhile, the organisation work must be very thorough. The I.N.S.A. most sincerely thanks the Principals of all the schools who have so whole-heartedly and rightly championed the cause of the National Movement. But, it is not enough that troops are started, they must function regularly and efficiently. The I.N.S.A. is planning to help the already organised troops by putting voluntary instructors for a few months at the disposal of such schools as may desire this help. This, in spite of the fact that all troops have trained scouters. The level of efficiency must remain very high if the National Movement is to prove its worth.

To maintain an effective running of troops, they should meet at least once a week, and this must be in the open air except under most exceptional circumstances. Where an open place is not available within the distance of even half a mile, then the terrace of a building may be used. Scouting is difficult to be practised in a congested city like Bombay when our children are poor and our resources are meagre, and yet the very foundations of the Scout Movement should not be forgotten. If Scouting is to become a class-room, school curriculum movement, it is better that it does not exist. The first programme of a troop must be plenty of play and enjoyment, the tenderfoot test, free exercises and a little drill, and one good turn every day. This is an easy programme. Add to it the initiative and joy of a friendly scouter, and there is new life for the Indian boy and girl.

Making Hiking Popular

Induce the pupils to have an anna a week and then for a merry Saturday hike, out in the open air. Principals and teachers must sympathetically help the scouts, or the Troop Committee may obtain a few rupees per month. Will not parents and friends stand for the good of the little lad? There is so much waste on bad food, too many cinemas of the wrong type and even the useless tea or pan. Why not save a pice to buy a few hours of joy on the hill, stream or seashore?

There are such beautiful places near the city. Let the scouter have the initiative to breed in our young a love of Nature. Take the G.I.P. Harbour Line and you have a beautiful sea-coast near Sewri. Get down at Gowari Station and go north-east—near the Chemical Works and the various cemeteries. What a wonderful place for spending an evening with your troop!

Worli is pleasant when it is not over-crowded. The Mahim Beach is a heaven for Cubs. From Khar you walk a mile to Danda. From Santa-Cruz and Vile-Parle you go to Juhu Beach. For more enterprising scouts why not a hike from Vile-Parle to Vihar Lake—a splendid hike of seven miles—for your first class taste? From Andheri you go to Versova. At Malad the I.N.S.A. camp ground is open to all who love the fields and a merry day. For more enterprising scouts the whole of Salsette is a heaven of beauty. There are wonderful spots in this beautiful lake land, where children can breathe in Nature. Vihar, Pavai, Tulsi and the hills round about them are places for hikes and week-end camps. The Ghodbunder-Thana Road is a place for every scout to visit.

This is the small work for every troop.

It is a path in the way of genuine national reconstruction. Every troop which is now registered with the I.N.S.A. must carry on with the work. All organised troops must encourage the difficult task of nation-building. There is only one movement to which all scouts must belong. It is the National Movement.

The Uniform

From every side we hear a question. What is the uniform we must wear? The Council of the I.N.S.A. has postponed the consideration of this question pending the talks with the various associations; but this question has to be discussed dispassionately in the light of reality. A uniform is good, looks good, but can all Indian boys and girls afford it? It is perhaps not known as to how many Indian boys and girls in the B. P. Movement need a uniform. A dress is necessary for all human beings to suit the varying climate and traditions of different parts of India. A single uniform for the whole nation is out of question. The basic clothes for the Scout are a covering for the lower body, a covering for the upper body, a footwear and head-dress. A short is an excellent covering for the lower body, but one should not forget the advocates of 'dhotar.' There are troops in Africa which wear the tribal dress. But one should not forget that (1) the dress and the cloth must suit climate, (2) they must be comfortable and must be liked by the boy, (3) it must help the boy to take the maximum advantage of all scout activities. From such a point of view the short is best, if it is made of cheap, lasting Swadeshi material or coloured Khaddar—Khaki, blue, green, or white for those who can afford it.

The upper garment likewise can be a shirt or a kurta of the same material as the shirt, but a coat is most undesirable as a part of the scout uniform. The shirt may be khaki, or white, if the troop can afford it.

The footwear must be cheap, light and lasting. Chapals are excellent, and stockings are only helpful in forest regions. Shoes are too aristocratic and costly for poor India. Bare-footed troops can function too, if the children are accustomed to it.

As to headdress any sort of covering is useful. The Gandhi cap or the hat are the best. Though there are many advocates of the turban, and it has really many advantages, there are many disadvantages too.

Several principles must guide the selection of a uniform. (1) As far as possible a troop must wear a common type of uniform. (2) The material must be made in India. (3) Its cost must suit the financial capacity of the members of a troop. (4) The uniform must not encourage snobbery, and a scout in uniform should never become a well decorated totem-pole, a subject of 'envy' of other boys. Simplicity, cleanliness and servicibility are the best ideals.

Formerly scouting was more or less a middle class movement, but if scouting must serve those who are most in need of it—the peasant and the worker lad, then if a scout remains a scout without a uniform, no reasonable person should object to it. It is the duty of all those who are connected with any Scout Movement in this country to see that scouting does not become prohibitive due to cost. It is not very encouraging to a scout if he gets a uniform on charity, if necessary let him work and earn it. Let us not make a fetish of the uniform. The days of 'smartness,' 'elegance,' 'pukka turn over' and full marks for tip-top clothes exhibition should give place to quiet, efficient, genuine scouting. The best way to be a scout is to Live The Scout.

Work Ahead

The vacation is coming near. The I. N. S. A. is actively planning to see that the work of the national movement goes ahead. It appeals to all scoutmasters and scouts, and to all who are young but who are not yet scouts, to prepare for national reconstruction. Every Principal and every District Local Board and every Schools Committee must give the fullest consideration to the National Scout Movement. It has behind it the blessing of our Government and the sincere good wishes of the first citizen of this Presidency who is a member of our Council—the Premier. The May camp for training must create in all the desire to go through the Scouters' Training. This camp is to be a big affair. It is likely that the course of training may be lengthened and the cost will be reduced to a minimum. Members from the working class will be admitted free to take advantage of the Training. A detailed course of training will be given in the next issue and let us hope by that time we shall have unity, and the camp shall open its heart to all, as it is most earnestly hoped by the I. N. S. A. For Bombay Presidency at least let there be unity, only for the sake of our Motherland, let it be once for all a unity with the love of the Motherland as the sincere basis of that unity.

The Scouts' Camp

The I. N. S. A. is planning a four days' Camp for all scouts. The place will be most probably the Karanjya Island. Let scouts from troops apply through their scoutmasters for a merry time in a forest near the sea. Four days of pleasures, play, and learning how to live a life of Complete Independence under inspiring Scout Banner and the protecting flutter of our National Flag. Full particulars will be sent on application to,

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 12.)

coalowner's lunch. It was a luncheon given by a coal-owner to M.P.s and journalists recently at the Savoy Hotel.

Oysters, Turbot, Saddle of lamb with hothouse beans and new potatoes, Ices, Coffee.

There were cocktail before the luncheon, the food was washed down with wines on the most expensive sort. And afterwards the guests were given cigars and forty-five-year-old brandy.

In addition to their free meal propaganda the coalowners have been spending money in every sort of way to raise a clamour. They paid out £200,000 in the last three weeks of their campaign. Now behold them with victory perched on their banners.

They got the Government on the run, adds the correspondent. The Coal Bill has been drastically amended to suit the owners. There will now be no effective compulsory amalgamation of mining royalties. The Government retreat must surely mean the end of the ambitions of Mr. Oliver Stanley, son of the great Lord Derby, son-in-law of the mighty Lord Londondery and the President of the Board of Trade.

When Mr. Stanely was Minister of Labour there was a mess over the Unemployment Regulations. They had to be withdrawn. Now his Coal Bill has also failed. Once, when accused by a Manchester audience of deserting Free Trade for Tariffs, Mr. Stanley replied, "There are worse things than changing one's mind." True, One of them is to have your mind changed for you.

The correspondent emphasises that when Mr. Stanley made his retreat in the House of Commons in the face of the subsidies clamour, he did not put up a good show. In moments of emergency, he loses his head. He grows red in the face and hot under the collar. He becomes testy. He can no longer be regarded as the man for a big job.

Mr. Stanley, who is forty-five, is a fine duck-shot. He breeds golden cockers as a hobby. He can pilot an airplane, but he cannot drive a motor-car. The reason is. Soon after the war he set out to learn how to drive. "I went for a long-distance run from Bromley to London. That was finally going to determine whether I was ever likely to make a good driver. During that drive I broke two Acts of Parliament and a back axle, so you will sympathise with me in the decision I have reached, not to drive a car".

In the general strike, Mr. Stanley acted as booking clerk on the underground.

Discrimination Against Indian Doctors

"It is ridiculous to suggest that there is discrimination for political or other reasons against Indian doctors, at any rate, as far as this college is concerned." This is the reply given by Major Allen, Registrar, at Trinity College, Dublin, in answer to an Indian doctor's published complaint that "for some ulterior motives and political reasons," he and other Indian doctors were refused admission to the course for the Diploma in Gynaecology and Obsterics.

Dr. T. D. Mukhopadhyay, of Rotunda Hospital, had stated that medical licentiates registerable throughout India and recognised by the Government of India as fit to hold most of the official appointments were not allowed, after the rule of the English universities, to enter for this post-graduate course. He appealed for the removal of "this unjust ban" on the ground that this country (Ireland) was not bound "by the same political reasons as England to refuse recognition of the registered qualifications of India."

Major Allen, the Registrar says that there were at present no fewer than fourteen Indian doctors studying for the Diploma in T.C.D. "The majority of them have taken their qualifications in India," he said, "but there are many Indians who have qualifications registerable only is a particular State or Presidency in their native India."

Major Allen added that degrees such as that of licentiate of the Medical Faculty of Bengal were not registerable in the British Medical Register, and, he was certain, were also not even registerable in the Indian Medical Register. Major Allen said that the diploma course in T. C. D. was a very high-class test and the authorities had to do their best to ensure that only fully qualified people entered for it.

A licence to practice medicine was not comparable to a full degree in medicine and while the G.M.C., recognised many Indian qualifications, they did not recognise licentiates. He said in Canada a person might have a licence to practise in a particular province, but if he wanted to practise over the entire country he would first have to take the higher qualification on the degree.

When Dr. Mukhopadhyaya's attention was drawn to these remarks of Major Allen he said that the licentiateship which he held was registerable throughout India. He said that the only difference between his qualification and those of the other Indians who were admitted to the T.C.D. course was that he got his qualification after four years in a medical school, the others had spent five years in a medical college.

"It suits the British policy in India," he added, "to recognise some qualification and to refuse to recognise others, but why should Ireland follow that example!" Dr. Mukhopadhyay said that the ruling by T.C.D. affected two other Indian students in Dublin as well as himself. He was going to Germany to do the course and his qualifications would not be questioned there, he added.

Russia In Chains

A book entitled "Russia in Chains", giving a first-hand and "terrible" account of life in Russian concentration camps, has recently been published in this country. The author is Dr. Solonevitch, who was a gymnastic instructor in the Soviet Union. He was sentenced to confinement in a concentration camp, and is one of the very few who escaped to tell of their experiences.

Dr. Solonevitch edits a paper called the "Voice of Russia" at Sofia. On February 3 he says he received a parcel of books. The maid took it to the office. In the evening Mrs. Solonevitch, and a secretary opened the day's correspondence. When the parcel was unwrapped it exploded. The secretary was killed instantaneously. Mrs. Solonevitch was injured so severely that she died an hour later.

Dr. Solonevitch and his son, who were in the flat next door, were slightly injured. The Bulgarian authorities have examined the wreckage and declare that the bomb is of foreign origin.

Palestine Problem

The Syrian press is responsible for a report that General Nuries Said Pasha, the former Prime Minister of Irak, who visited this country last month, has drawn up a plan for solving the Palestine problem. Its principal features are:—

Allowing Jewish immigration

(Continued On Page 40.)

World News From Across The Seas

for a five-year period at the annual rate of 12,000.

Election of a new Legislative Council.

Formation of a Palestine Government of Jews and Arabs according to the present ratio of the populations;

Disallowance of Jewish immigration after five years when all without Palestine nationality should obtain it or leave the country.

It is reported that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem may accept the scheme.

Meanwhile there is a report from Frankfurt saying that Empire agents in the Near East do not fear the rise of the so-called Arabian nationalist movement. Moslem agitators have not been able to come to an agreement and there is no united action which might lead to success of the proposed all-Islam conference, a repetition of the effort made by Ibn Saud in 1927, which failed ignominously.

In view of the complete lack of strength of the Pan-Arab movement, the agitation of the Duce is not being taken very seriously by the man on the spot, adds the Frankfurt report. In most of the reports to London the Pan-Arab Movement is described as an idea which really only exists in books and newspapers issued in the Western capitals, but not known in Arabia. The famous Bloudan Conference of last year has been completely forgotten and its resolutions are only remembered by a few travelling, homeless agitators.

Discussing Pan-Islam movement, a correspondent from Boston says that a nationalistic evolution seems to be under way in North Africa. "Take Algeria for instance," he says. It never

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(Continued From Page 39.)

attained political unity of any sort before the coming of the French, nor had its varied inhabitants possessed even a rudimentary national consciousness. The only conceivable basis for a nationalistic evolution is, therefore, the traditional bond of Islam. Thus the nationalistic movement now going on in Algeria, as in other parts of North Africa, is what can only be termed "Pan-Islamic Nationalism".

The best proof of this is that the present Algerian "nationalists" aim at an independent federation embracing their neighbours—Tunis on the east and Morocco on the west. Any weakenings of France's position in North Africa would affect her military position and her diplomatic status in Europe.

So far as Rome is concerned, the view is taken that the Moslems of Abyssinia are behind Mussolini and are against Britain. The "Azione Coloniale", of Rome declares that the Abyssinian Moslems have forwarded the sum of 100,000 lire to the Arab victims of British persecution in Palestine. Originally, the Moslems wanted the money transmitted via the Italian Consular Authorities, but the Fascist Government declined to co-operate beyond the granting of the permission to export lire from the country.

Crisis In Egypt

A Cairo message says that Nahas Pasha has addressed a private letter to the State Procurator accusing the "Young Egypt" movement of complicity in the recent attempt on his life. In his letter he also accused the Minister of the Palace, Maher Pasha, of having provided funds for this movement which, in his view, has the revolutionising of Egypt as its aim.

Nahas Pasha also emphasised that he had reliable information to the effect that apart from distinguished Egyptians, a certain foreign power also provided funds for the anti-State activities of the "Young Egypt" body. Politicians belonging to the Government circles ridicule the suggestions made in this letter and reveal that the demand of Nahas Pasha for a public enquiry into the sources of the movement is nothing but tactical move to unite the opposition parties against the Government in view of the reopening of the Parliament.

Anglo-Irish Talks

The Irish experts who began an examination with Board of Trade experts in Whitehall into the possibility of a general Anglo-Irish trade agreement are returning to London within a week. The Irish experts, it may be recalled opened the talks with the Board of Trade experts at the end of the Chamberlain-De Valera talks, and after a few days returned to Dublin.

It is learnt that Mr. De Valera and his principal colleagues may be expected in London soon after the experts, and then will begin the crucial discussions turning on defence and partition, for it is entirely to misconceive Mr. De Valera's position to think that he dare allow partition to be shut out. His public opinion would not allow it even if he himself were prepared to put it aside.

Fascist Propaganda Abroad

Fascist activity in South America has enormously increased in the course of the last year. Gambling on the presence of five million Italians already living there, Mussolini is stated to be hoping to make the vast continent a diplomatic and economic "hinterland." The opening up of the South American frontiers for the influx of "Latin elements" would not only help Italy in finding a fresh outlet for the population-excess, but would also contribute to strengthening of Fascist hold over the dictatorially ruled republics. In addition to this 'long range policy," Rome also expects an active counterbalancing of America's support given to the "London-Paris Axis."

When the Duce thus busy in South America, the Fuhrer is busy in East Africa. The Germans are very busy in Taganyika just now. They are buying up farms and plantations and importing young Germans—one of whom was reported to have been sent home because he preferred the English bar to the neighbouring German one. The Nazis there pursue an unbending nationalist line, and honestly believe that the return of Tanganyika is only a matter of time. The reasons why anyone should want Tanganyika are largely strategic, and Kenya feels uncomfortable at the thought that Mussolini to the north of her may come to be balanced by Hitler to the south.

At the same time the German Nazi Party has announced its decision to set up an "international office for the Strength Through Joy Organisation" in order to bring Germany and the State of Central Europe and the Balkans closer by news of visits and personal contacts. It appears that Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Hungarian and Greek representatives were also present at the meeting at which this was decided.

A Journalist's Nasty Experience

Vernon Bartlett, who has arrived in Hong Kong, writes to his newspaper here (The "News Chronicle") of a trying experience when flying out. He says:

"Left Southampton very late owing to gale. Came down on lake 45 miles from Bordeaux and had a very trying drive into that town. Next morning up at 4-15 Flew to Brindisi, where the Italians at once put me under arrest.

"Owing to Imperial Airways' intervention I wasn't put in gaol, but all my papers and luggage were taken away. I was allowed to take out pyjamas, etc., but not to write letters or telephone. A nasty moment when, while they were giving back our passports, I was told to stand aside and wait. But really they were quite courteous."

Use For Snake Venom

Working on the theory that venom from snakes causes the clotting of the victim's blood, scientists have turned it into useful directions in combating haemophilia, the dreaded disease which causes the patient to bleed to death from the slightest cut, and which afflicted the family of the late Russian Czar and the present ex-King Alfonso of Spain. When the latter's son, Count de Covodonga, recently had to have a tooth extracted in New York, venom was successfully injected thus preventing him from bleeding to death.

Istanbul Stock Exchange

The latest issue if the "New York Times,', declares that Istanbul is going to lose its Stock Exchange.

The reason is that the advent of the Turkish Nationalist movement in 1919 Istanbul's position was changed. In 1923 the Turkish capital was moved to inland city of Angora, now called Ankara.

The Istanbul Stock Exchange will closed on April 1, and on that day the new Ankara Exchange will open. Geographically and politically it would be the same as if the New York Stock Exchange were transferred to Washington. The difference seems to be, however, that in Turkey the Government has moved the Stock Exchange to the capital in order to supervise it more closely.

Singapore Base

Singapore, the gateway of the Empire, says "Pesti Naplo," of Budapest, has now really become a jewel in the Crown of King George VI. Although it is the greatest mixed metropolis of the world, within the precincts of which all the different races of East and West meet and mix freely it is thoroughly British city.

British precautions against the threat of Japanese spying, says the 'Pesti Naplo', are numerous and have so far been very effective. Although the British are very proud of it they will feel really safe only in 1939 when this guardian of the Eastern outposts of the Empire is completed. Yet, already Singapore could now effectively carry out its duty of guarding the Empire, should any emergency arise. The presence of the Singapore fortress has already caused an amazing change in the spirit of the Great Empire. The feeling of greater security pervades all quarters.

Portorico Asks For Federation

I am told that the leading parties of the Island of Portorico legislature have agreed to send a joint petition to the American Congress for the organisation of a plebiscite on the island's future statute. Both parties are opposed to the continuation of the present colonial regime, but accept in principle the transformation of Portorico into a Federal State, provided the population is allowed to choose its own Governor and legislate within the limits observed by the other State Congresses.

German Encyclopaedia

The first volume of a monster German encyclopaedia, the" Deut she Stadtebuch" which will give the history of 2,000 German towns, according to Nazi concepts will appear shortly. When completed the encyclopaedia, in the writing of which 500 authors and 2,000 towns have collaborated for over two years, will consist of five huge volumes.

It will contain, inter alia, for every town, its arms, flag, seal, origin development, population, and how composed, profession, and trades, and the most important battles in which it was involved. The publication was begun, says the "Berliner Tageblatt," because it was found that while many towns had compiled excellent histories of themselves, the history of a town can only be clearly explained in conjunction with that of other towns Also, "to-day's way of regarding history demands that the history of towns be regarded from important new standpoints—development of armed forces, composition of population, and the position of the Jews, for example." Chief editor of the work is Dr. Erich Keyser, of Danzig.

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THE DEBUTANTE

(By ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.)

Eighteen is the accepted age at which a girl makes her first appearance in the world. Not till then is her education supposed to be finished, or rather, so far carried on that she may continue it herself. It is a mistake to let a girl "come out" too early. Eighteen is quite soon enough. Byron called the girl of seventeen a "bread-and-butter miss," and she is, in many ways, a callow fledgling.

The judicious mother will let her girl of seventeen have some few fleeting glimpses of the great world of Society, in order that when she really emerges from the safe seclusion of the schoolroom she may not feel utterly lost and bewildered. Late dinner will be brightened by the presence of the bright young creature when there is no dinner-party, but perhaps two or three friends. She then learns how to take her part in that strange thing called "conversation,' a bandying about of empty nothings, but nevertheless an art to be acquired, like another.

She may feel slightly astonished that real people do not talk like those in books that she read, and that having nothing to say is no bar against saying something. Any nonsense answers the purpose, so long as it is in good taste.

Lugubrious topics must always be avoided. It is necessary to mention this, for some girls have a fine taste in horrors.

Preliminary Training

In other ways a girl needs preliminary training. She has to practise how to stand, how to sit, what to do with her hands, how to walk in long skirts (especially upstairs), and, during the last few months of her seventeenth year, how to do her hair in a transitionary style so that it is neither school-girlishly arranged nor quite in a grown-up manner.

It is delicious to watch the bright young creature making all these pretty preparations for appearing in what looks to her a rose-coloured world. Nor must the elders, looking on, wax morbid over the disappointment and sorrows that may turn the rose to grey, and cloud the brightness. For some lives are chiefly sunshine. What does Owen Meredith say

"The world that knows itself too sad,
Is proud to keep some faces glad."

One sees these serene and happy faces on into old age, sometimes. They reconcile some of us to the world, with which we may have been inclined to pick a quarrel,, after the fashion of Portia, when she said:

"My little body is aweary of this great world."

The art of listening is one of the most difficult for a girl to learn. She is naturally enough, rather occupied with her own concerns at so momentous a period of her life, and it is hard for her to concentrate her attention on the prosy talk of some bore of either sex. And yet it has to be achieved in some way or other. The quiet attitude, restful and attentive, the look quite free from preoccupation, and impression conveyed that the person speaking is for the moment, the most interesting in the world, are not compassed in a day, any more than the great city of Bombay.

What To Do With The Bore

And very often one of the rewards of a perfect listener, is that the bores, who cannot get anyone else to pay the slightest attention to their discourse, fasten upon her like leeches. However, one of her accomplishments to be developed later will be that of gently shaking off the practised bore, and this needs rather more savoir faire and social skill than can usually be found in a girl of eighteen.

Even if the good listener has to spend some hours of boredom, she may gain something from them in reflecting that she has been giving great pleasure to persons who are not always granted the boon of hearing themselves talk, and that she is getting good practice in patience and those indispensable social qualities of fortitude and endurance that caused Carlyle to style the English aristocracy "amiable stoics". Incapable himself, except for very limited period when associating with the well born, of those endless acts of self-denial that go to make good manners, he admired all the more that very quality in the cultivated society to which his genius gained him admittance.

When And How To Shake Hands

When to shake hands and when to refrain from doing so forms another branch of the debutante's social training. Also, how to shake hands? How expressive is the hand-clasp bestowed upon us by our acquaintance? And how various? Some of them take our fingers in a limp fashion, and drop them immediately as though thankful to get the business over. Others give us such a squeeze as to drive the rings into our flesh and make us thankful, in our turn, when the violent greeting is finished.

Others, again, follow the changing fashion in hand-shakes, sometimes lifting our fingers high in air, and bestowing upon them a quaint little twirl. A few do not shake-hands at all, or very rarely. I must admit a certain sympathy with these. There is far too much hand-shaking in the world.

Kissing

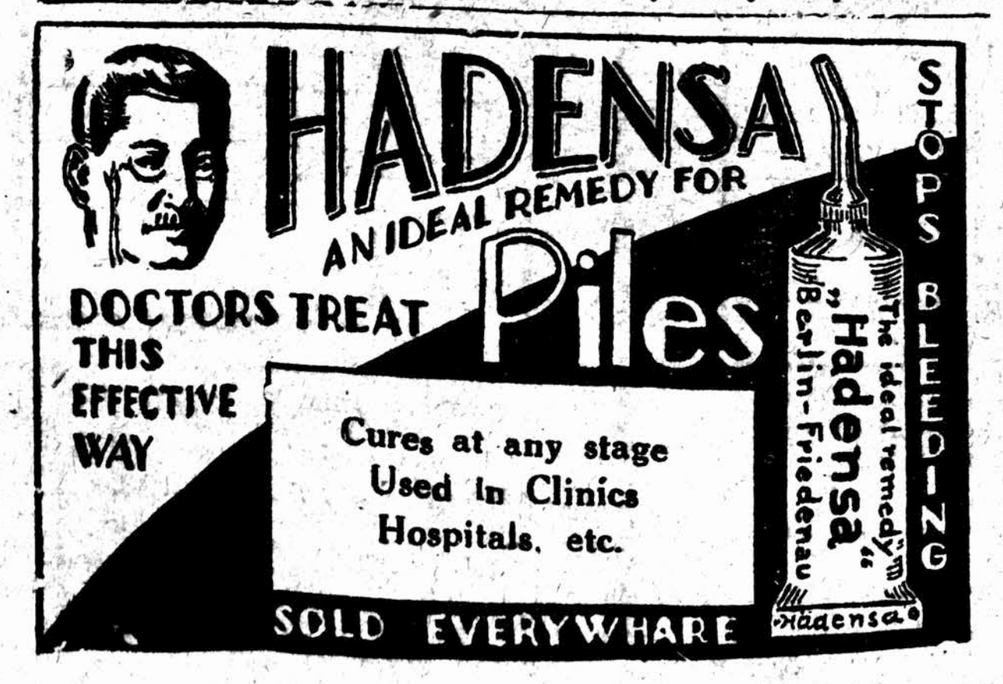
And far too much unmeaning kissing? Why do girls kiss each time they meet? However friendly may be their feelings, the day soon comes when a change passes over them, even if only temporarily. Then a kiss becomes a task, a bore, if not a falsehood, even a betrayal.

Why kiss so much? Let us begin to give it up. A friendly smile very neatly. They must have some mental tape-measure to do it with. Occasionally, a very wealthy young man gets full measure, meted out and running over; a smile that shows every tooth in the head and a most unnecessary expanse of gum. Or it may be the very handsome man who receives this superabundance of smile. It is all according to the idiosyncrasy of the smiler.

And there are girls who are awkward in their smiling. One feels sorry for them. Far, indeed, is it from them to use that yard measure? They have to take their smile as it comes, and seldom have the faintest idea as to how much it is going to be.

Too often it degenerates into a feeble grim Practice is necessary with smiles.

They do not always come by nature, any more than Court, courtsey or the art of small talk.



Science In The Home

CONSIDER EVERY SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENT BUT DEPEND ON YOUR OWN JUDGMENT

We always have a war on somewhere in the house. When one thing is finished and looks like being alright for a while is there any chance of sitting down with a book? Not at all, there is always some other job that is simply crying out for attention.

I think that the first decade when science began to take an interest in the house will get into the history books because it really has made a huge difference to the women and enabled many of them to raise their heads and view world, which they never had time to do before.

Take Them With A Grain Of Salt

A snag, of course lies in the fact that all the helps that the scientists have placed at our disposal cost money and we are constantly up against the problem of finding the wherewithal to pay for all the grand things that are offered to make housework lighter.

We must learn to sort out all these things and decide which of them are really worthwhile. Almost everything that you do can be done in a cheap way and a dear way. It can also be done efficiently and inefficiently. Cheapness sometimes results in inefficiently, dearness in efficiency but not by any means always. Sometimes the dear way is no better than the cheap way. Good housekeeping consists in finding the cheapest efficient way.

Take dirt. It is disagreeable and looks badly, but is that all? Dirt is most unhealthy. Dust breeds microbes, pollutes food. can do inestimable things.

Dirt

Take the amount of effort that is necessary to fight and conquer dirt (a job that can only be done from day to day). Exercise and efforts are good for you in moderation. It is bad economy to spend money on labour saving devices and then find that your health is ruined for lack of exercise and you must start slimming or take dancing lessons. There is a decision to be made here. You probably decide that a mechanical carpet sweeper does the work better than it could be done in any other way, and that the time saved, if any is, can be used to better advantage in another direction. You buy a carpet sweeper.

Light

Take electric light. Perhaps you are wondering whether to get it in. It will give a better light than oil lamps could possibly give. It will have all the cleaning of lamps, the handling of paraffin. It will make your home bright. You rightly decide to get it and enjoy an inestimable boon of modern civilisation.

Take gas or electric cookers as opposed to a coal range or an open fire. You consider the pros and cons, contrast the relative efficiency, cost reckon the value of your time and then make your decision.

Clothes

Take clothes. It is very difficult to know where extravagance begins and good sense ends. You owe it to yourself to dress well and make the most of your appearance, but not to dress wildly or be carried away by everything that the people that sell clothes and make the fashions tell you about what you ought to wear. It is obviously foolish to take the seller's word about anything to the exclusion of your own good judgment. But it is extravagant to buy clothes and misuse them or use them out of their proper setting.

Things like sanitation, electricity, carpet sweepers, you either take or reject. But clothes, furnishings, a hundred and one other things give more scope for the use of ingenuity. You must make the clothes or the chair covers yourself and save an immense amount of money, if you can do the making well enough.

If the inventions I have mentioned enable brains to take the place of the very hard labour that house-minding used to entail all is well, but if they only enter to subsidise extravagance it is just the opposite. Higher standards of housekeeping bring relief but they do demand better qualities of judgment and of organisation.

Home-Made Cleansers

It is extraordinary how much money can be spent on cleaning materials that could equally well be made at home. Here are a few recipes:—

To Clean The Bath

Take one pound each of whiting, powdered bath brick, and soft soap. Stir them together with one pind of water. Shake well and sprinkle a little on a cloth.

For Cleaning Carpets

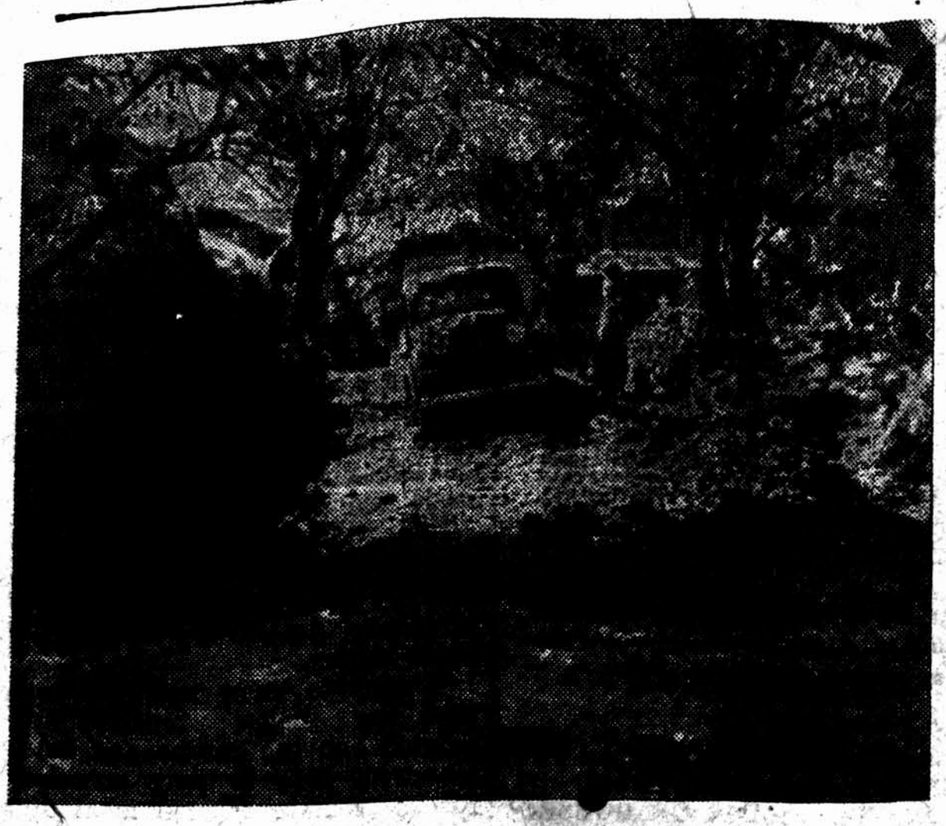
Add three tablespoonfuls of ammonia and half an ounce of washing soda to a solution of two ounces of curd soap in one quart of water. Or—

Add one ounce each of aniseed oil, ammonia, amly acetate and glycerine to 2-1/2-3 gallons of water. Use lukewarm.

Floor Polish

Mix equal parts of vinegar. turpentine, methylated spirit and linseed oil. Or—

Shred quarter pound of beeswax into a quart of turpentine and leave to dissolve. Stir frequently.



The road to Trimbak, the source of the Godavari, like many other roads to old monuments, is not without its dangers for any car.

The source of the Godavari, a cow's head carved in stone, from which water flows drop by drop at Trimbak near Nasik.

Roadside Cameos—VI

(Continued From Page 1.)

and day out, and a whole princely regalia is maintained as if the lady was still alive. Of course this sentiment costs a lakh of rupees a year to the State. Such Chattrais are a common feature of Mahratta States, the most notable among them being that of Ahlyabai Holkar near Indore.

Glory Of Ujjain

As I sit in my Hotel window, these and many other strange sights came back to my mind. I see the brave Rani of Jhansi, with the young prince bundled on her saddle, taking a desperate leap on her white charger over the fort wall. I have seen the exact place from where she took her leap, and also the small red brick terrace, open to the sun and rain, which constitutes her humble mausoleum in Gwalior. A poor tribute to her rich bravery! For that matter that king among musicians of all ages, Tan Sen, lies under the modest shadow of a tamarind tree, in a white structure near Gwalior, which is neither a grave nor a mausoleum, showing the cosmopolitan appeal of the great artist. I see Raja Bhoj engaged in a disputation with Sanskrit scholars in his palace fort at Dhar, over the synthesis of verbs. I see figures moving under the shadows of the spiralled tower of Mahakaleshwar, that immortal structure built centuries ago at Ujjain to the glory of Shiva.

One of the figures is a king in peasant attire. The one who sleeps is dressed like a princess. This is probably Raja Nal who sleeps dressed like a princess. This is probably Raja Nal saying his last frewell to the sleeping Damayanti whom he lost for a wager. Memory goes still further probling the bosom of eternity.

Sita has come out of her cave to witness the frolics of a golden fawn. That cave is still intact on the banks of the Godawari in Nasik with the five stemmed banyan tree—after which Panchwati was named—spreading its shadows over the place where Rama took shelter in his exile. A few furlongs away you are shown the exact spot where Laxman in a moment of mysoginistic wrath cut off the nose of Rawana's sister. I see Sita follow the golden fawn, only to be carried away by Rawana to his Island Domain. The great Rishis Gautama and Golak Nath are in their caves engaged in profound contemplation.

Godawari pours out drop by drop from the head of a Cow to provide Gautama with the nectar of sustenance, and his followers, with the life giving waters for their crops. You have to walk a thousand feet up seven hundred and fifty steps to see all this. Only a few miles away, I can see five peasant boys carving eternal theories of life in caves which have become their home and their shelter since they renounced their kingdom. Those were the days of Mahabharata.

Eight thousand miles! What sights have I not seen! I have traversed through several hundreds of years of time. My little "Opel" rests. My Oddyssey is at an end!

ORIGIN OF VIJAYANAGARA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your Sunday issue dated 6th February, 1938, there appeared a report of a speech by Mr. Pratapgiri of the Wilson College on the Origin of Vijaynagara. He seems to have taken to task severely not only the defenders of the Hoysala theory of the Vijayanagara empire (Drs. S. K. Aiyangar, Saletore and Rev. Heras) but even his own countryman, Dr. Venkataramanayya of Madras for supporting the Telegu origin. According to Mr. Pratapgiri if Dr. Saletore is either "uncritical" or "inspired," Dr. Venkataramanayya is "inconclusive." Consequently one is eager to know whether this great orator, who self-styles himself "a historian" without any justification and who roundly condemns all writers on this subject, has himself pointed out any way out of this impasse. One is not a little disappointed to find that he gives out "not absolute facts but tentative suggestions," although "six long years of a careful research" have convinced him that there is "not a single shred of evidence to connect the Hoysalas with Vijayanagara." What is more interesting is that he is "not afraid" to assert that every piece of evidence we now possess only establishes the greater probability of the theory of Telegu origin.

Nobody is going to cudgel Mr. Pratapgiri for making such a statement especially as there is nothing new in it, although it is historically false and misleading. So, Mr. Pratapgiri's sole aim is to prove the Telegu origin, not by facts but by running down the supporters of the Hoysala theory, just to suit his convenience. At least in accordance with good taste, it would be better if this flamboyant orator delivers henceforth his great orations in a more sane tone, for he can never prove his Telegu or any other theory of Vijayanagara, or disprove, for the matter of that, the Hoysala origin, by simply railing at scholars whose reputation can best take care of itself. If Mr. Pratapgiri laughs at epigraphical evidence adduced in favour of the Hoysala theory, we eagerly await him to prove his mettle as a "historian" by producing a substantial work to support his tentative suggestions. But if six long years of what he calls research have enabled him to offer to the public only such pious suggestions, let us hope it will not be at least a lifetime (or will it be more) before he gives us some concrete evidence of either his scholarship or his critical acumen in the field of history. Even after this long period of travail it is a consummation devoutly to be wished for that his Andhra historian will not, after all, leave his researches "an open question."

Meanwhile, he would be wasting his breath and trying the patience of his hearers in merely crying down "without one shred" of sanity the work of scholars who have devoted their lives to the patient investigation of facts and not to the airing of half-baked views or garbled theories. Mr. Pratapgiri is in no way competent to deliver such postprandial oratorical verdicts on the work of Vijayanagara scholars, as it has been judiciously scrutinised by decidedly better brains. Neither senseless railing nor empty speechifying will ever establish his reputation as a historian and much less support his theories, whatever they may be.

—Yours, etc.,
T. KRISHNAN.

Matunga.

PROF. PRATAPGIRI'S COMMENT

(Prof Pratapgiri Ramamurti, commenting on Mr. Krishnan's letter, writes: The letter that appears under Mr. T. Krishnan's signature has caused me some amusement. It contains, excepting for its veiled abuse, not a single fact or argument specifically refuting my statements. I do not feel, therefore, that it deserves an elaborate reply. I shall know how to answer responsible criticism).

"I've discovered a new method of obtaining money from my husband."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, I threaten to return to mother and he gives me the railway fare."

Boss: "Any orders while I was out?"

New Assistant: "Only one. Two gentlemen ordered me to put my hands up while they took away the safe!"

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW- Cured Guaranteedly Medicine charges on cure Correspondence not invited—visit personally Time:—9 to 12 a.m and 5 p m to 9 p m SUNDAY: 9 a m to 12 a m only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
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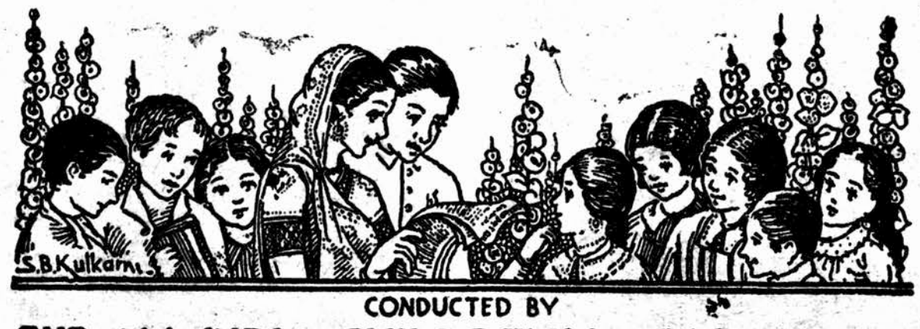
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST, (Vadifalia SURAT)
CURES **HYDROCELE** WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO. EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A child was rebuking one of the servants of his household for not having blackened his shoes. The servant offered an explanation that he was a little busy that day with the child's father's work and therefore was unable to attend to the shoes of his young master.....

At that time came the father on the scene. And he did not justify the servant's explanation. He had his own grievance, too. He had been to the washing basin just at the moment; he had washed his hands, and could not find the towel on the hangers to rub them....

So the master went a step farther than his child. He began to abuse the servant the worst of the abuses. He went to the extent of beating him. And his finishing stroke was: "You devil, are you doing all this work free of any charges, are you not being paid for it, why this negligence then?" and so on, and so forth....

This made me think: True,

"BABY" SAMPAT, first member of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari.

these servants are being paid for doing certain work; but are they being paid for also receiving such rebukes and abuses and slaps? One can sell one's work all right; but can one sell one's honour and respect?

These our servants are human beings too. Let us not—nay, let us never forget that. And they have as much self-respect, if not more, as every one of us has. By 'us', I mean all those who by chance happen to occupy a higher position than those servants and who think themselves to be all and everything. Let us realize that these servants also have feelings, and by behaving rudely or even uncourteously with them, perhaps we are killing their aspirations!

I can understand that some servants do not do their duty properly—some also misbehave. But then, let us understand this much too that by treating them in the above-mentioned manner. we are also not behaving gentlemanly, we are also not doing our duty rightly

There are ways and ways of going on with these servants—as a matter of fact, with every body in the world. You know of the instances, where beasts have been trained to do so many things for you, to serve you and to love you Why then can a human being not be trained likewise? If your servant is not attending to his work in the manner you want him to, why is it his fault and not yours?

I know of an old friend's servant who would never leave him for more pay or lighter work elsewhere. So much had the master endeared himself to the servant. He would take loving care of my friend and he would be prepared to give his life for him. Mind you, this was all through love and through proper understanding of each other's moods and wants.

My dear sisters and brothers, shall I, therefore, in the name of humanity, if for nothing else, request you and appeal to you to be kindly to your servants, to treat them with as much sense of self-respect as you would like to have for yourselves.

PRIZE WINNERS

The following are the winners in our last prize competition:—

1. Sis Usha Talwalkar
2. Sis. Sushila Mehta.
3. Sis. Mary Fernandes.
4. Bro. Prahalda Parekh
5. Bro. Ibrahim Husein
6. Bro. Joseph Baptista

MY TWIN SISTERS.

7. Bro. Ganesh Pandya.

Surprize Packets have also been sent to many others. We shall feel obliged if acknowledgement of the prizes is made to us early.

LITTLE THINGS

It was just a pleasant smile
Upon a little face,
And yet for a long while
It brightened all the place.
It was just a kindly word,
Spoken in a low tone,
Yet sweet as song of bird
When days of springtime come.
It was just a little deed
Performed in "His dear name,"
Yet it supplied the need
And life was bright again.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 27th February to 5th March 1938.

1. Bro. Ramlal Agarwal
2. Bro. Karim Bux Khan
3. Bro. Vasant Deo
4. Sis. Lalitabai Matker
5. Sis. Zubaida Banu
6. Bro. Anand Pandya
7. Bro. Prabhakar Dwivedi
8. Sis. Rajni Das
9. Bro. Hardial Singh
10. Bro. Jagat Pall
11. Sis. Sarada Kaikini
12. Sis. Jaishri Mehta
13. Bro. John Fernandes
14. Sis. Soona Irani
15. Bro. Girish Joshi
16. Bro. Gopal Advani
17. Sis. L. S. Gangabai
18. Bro. Zuhar Kadri
19. Bro. Ramprasad Sirkar

IN THE NAME OF HOUSE-KEEPING

Yes, I told you I was ailing. You were tiny tots then. As month after month passed and I could not get well and things got into a muddle in the house, your father kept this foreigner to do the house-keeping."

"But, Mother, now that you are quite well, and could do the house-keeping yourself, why don't you ask her to go?" said Sushila the sweet-tempered school girl. "Really, then, how much we also could spend for our wants and comforts, if her very big salary were spared for us."

The mother sighed. She was too gentle to manage to send her away. But again tears filled her eyes as she remembered how bad the house looked without repairs and paint and how desolate the garden and the orchard had become.

The husband had died and left her under the sway of this foreigner who could not enter her life at all.

She could too well remember the beautiful tall trees that surrounded the garden—how one by one the house-keeper had them cut down to sell their wood to meet the expenses. Where were the mango trees that used to

STUDYING AT EASE.

have clusters of mangoes hanging about them? Why did the field not yield half as good a crop of mangoes as it used to?

The land had got less and less furtile through want of manure and proper care. The house-keeper always said there was no money. She wept as she patched the children's garments and thought of the cows, who, without enough fodder, had grown thin and dry.

She thought of the gold bangles she had to sell to feed them all. She was reminded of a thousand and one things she had to part with....She had begun to feel lately that she could have saved these had she to manage her house by herself;—but the house-keeper was there, and did the house-keeping!

The eldest son had often tried to read the riddle and answer it: "Why, this house with its splendid grounds belonged to my great great grandfather. They spent years of peace and happiness here. The produce of the field and orchard and the gold and silver in the house were enough for their needs and comforts!"

This afternoon his blood began to boil: "I will have it out with her," he said, and rushed to the gorgeously decorated room of the house-keeper.

"I want to know why you don't have the house repaired and painted and the garden and fields manured? Why is there no money for us to have a good meal and none to buy me books? and why and why and why?" He stamped his foot in anger.

The house-keeper looked afraid. This was not the way the poor gentle lady of the house talked to her. This was—well—she must put her foot down on this. She ordered the boy to leave the room, and warned him that if he dared to speak like that again, she would shut him up in a dark room.

That was the beginning. Sumant muttered that little injustice done to him. Meanwhile the yield of the fields grew less and less, the income smaller, and the wolf of poverty was howling close at hand.

Then Sumant, who had grown in years and wisdom tried to explain his point of view to the house-keeper:—

"Look here, Madam, you have been keeping these, a number of big watchdogs—they cost us so much. You spend more money on their feed than on ours. Why don't you drive them away or sell them?"

What? Not to have my barking dogs here? Where would be your safety then?" she argued.

"Safety, of what?" asked Sumant. "We have hardly anything left now which requires to be guarded except our own selves. Everything practically is sold, consumed, destroyed...." and he sighed.

His eye caught sight of a sentry near the gate.

"Why keep these sentries then; these divered men who got on my nerves?—You pay them handsomely, and here my poor little brother goes without a shirt on his back. What do you say—to watch us when we sleep? Well, we are trustful and not afraid of our neighbours."

"But, but I want them for my

"HARIPURA BOUND"
(Photo by K. V. Sreenivasan).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) ....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

safety", she said with some mortification.

"Oh! yes, that may be. But in that case, Madam, why don't you go away and leave the housekeeping to my mother—the right person?"

Her face grew red as she exclaimed: "This poor ignorant woman,—what does she know of house-keeping? I am here for her good, for your good, for the good of your brothers and sisters...."

So she said. but, dear readers, who would ever like the best house-keeper to run the house in place of his own dear mother?

(Note: Just imagine and put our country in place of the house and you will understand the gist of this story.—Dada).

* *

A REGULAR BOY
(By Bro. L. N. Tolani)

A regular boy attends school at the proper time, and is never late. If the school begins at 10 o'clock the regular boy is already there.

It is good always to be regular. You should not wait to do at 2 p.m., a thing, which you should have done at 10 a.m.

You are not expected to work, when you should be asleep. You should not sleep, when you ought to be at work.

Every school has a time-table which has to be followed. Regular boys always follow it.

When you grow to be a man, you will appreciate this better. When you have fixed on a time with a friend for some work, you should do it at that time. If you fail to do so, you are wanting in manners.

Look at the railway-train and be wise. Does it not arrive and depart at the time fixed for it? If it did not, imagine what trouble and inconvenience would be caused to us....Time lost cannot be recalled!

* * *

LEMON RINDS
(By Sis. Violet Lobo)

When you have squeezed out all the juice from a lemon don't throw away the rinds. You can turn them to several good uses. As everyone knows, lemon juice is unrivalled for bleaching and taking away stains from the fingers, so keep one fresh lemon rind near the sink in the scullery and another in the bathroom, and when you have washed your hands rub the pulp all over them and dig the finger-nails into the inner side of the rind.

If you have been using several lemons and have three or four halves of rinds available, throw them into your hot bath, and they will freshen the skin and soften the water.

If your neck or arms are discoloured, rub them with a rind in which there is still juicy pulp.

If your hair is fair, soak some clean rinds in the water with which you give your hair a final rinse after shampooing it.

If you make a blot of ink on the kitchen table, rub the wood with half a lemon.

If your sink is dirty, rub it with a lemon rind dipped in powdered bath-brick. You can use lemon rind, too, and salt for cleaning copper.

* * *

THE SPONGE.
(By Bro. Jacob Isacs)

The sponges that you see in your bathroom, although now mere dried skeletons, were once alive. They were then of a bluish colour and inhabited by tiny jelly-like sea animals who found in them a very comfortable home indeed.

Sea water was constantly passing through the sponge by means of pores or holes in it, and by this means the tiny animals were able to obtain their proper supply of food from the water. With the exception of two fresh water kinds, sponges are all marine, and they are to be found in practically all seas and at all depths. They vary in size from tiny bodies to very big ones.

It may surprise us to learn that many species are to be found round the English coast. Those sponges, however, which we use for washing live in warm seas, in shallow water. The best ones are obtained chiefly in the Mediterranean and off the West Indian Islands especially round the Bahamas.

* * *

A QUEER CATCH
(By Bro. Husein)

Put this problem to a friend. If twelve elephants were standing in single file all facing the same way, how many of them could say "My trunk is touching another elephant's tail"?

The answer is not eleven, but none. Elephants cannot speak.

* * *

REAL INSPECTION.
(By Bro. Venkat)

A school Inspector sought to test the mental alertness of a particular class:—

"Now boys, will one of you give me a number?" he asked.

'Seventy-two!' a small boy cried.

The inspector wrote twenty-seven on the blackboard. No remark was made.

He then asked for another number. "Fifty-four!" shouted a boy.

The inspector wrote up forty-five. Again there was silence in the class. He was surprised

"Boys," he said, "I have heard a great deal about your cleverness, and I feel rather disappointed. However, I will give you one more chance. Another number please."

"Firty-free," sang out a very small boy, "and muck abaht wiv that if yer can!"

* * *

REPLIES.

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. Write to him whatever you will and whenever you like. If you have any small difficulties he shall be glad to solve them to the best of his ability. If he could be of any service to you,

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

drop him a line and he will be glad to prove useful.

Bro. S. M. Banerji (Benares City): The letter of the American Pen-Friend has been returned to you, with the address clearly written, as desired by you. No, he is not a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and you may induce him to become one. Sorry, I can't get you pen-friends in other countries at present.

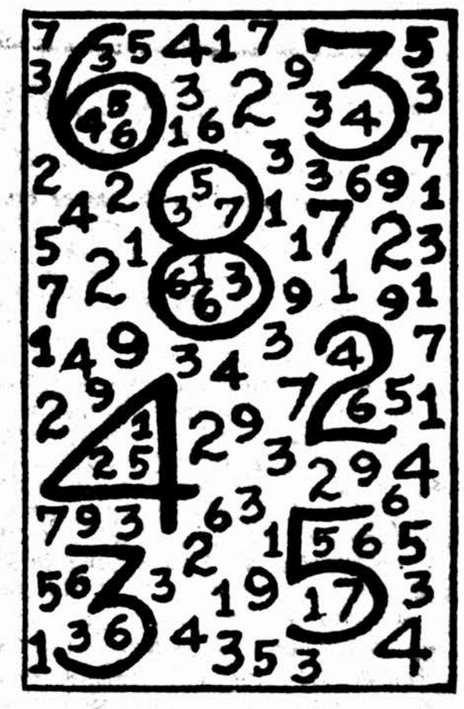
Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, distributed prizes at the Annual Sports of Anglo-Bengali Schools of Bombay, held recently at Parel.

Bro. Hasmukh Parikh (Baroda). So very glad to receive your letter. I regret your jokes cannot be used. The photo also arrived very late and could not be included in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." You can certainly join as an Associate or a Patron of the Balkan-ji-Bari, as you like.

Bro. Zuhur-al-Din (Lahore): No doubt the stories and pictures appearing in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" are very good. You should become its regular and permanent subscriber. On your birthday you may send us something for the Poor Children's Fund.

Sis. Jayabehn Desai (Surat): I hope you enjoyed your holiday all right. So you are back in school again. Are there any members in your school? Why not ask some of your friends to join the Balkan-ji-Bari?

Sis. Shantila Parekh (Ahmedabad): It was a pleasant surprise to hear from you again. Of course I did not expect you to write to me when you were busy. What a lovely garden! Where are you going out in your next holidays? I shall be so happy to see you in Bombay!



Add all these single numbers and send your solution with your full name and address and age, mentioning whether you are a boy or a girl and also the class of your studies to Dada—"Gulistan." Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from today.

All boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari should mention their Certificate Number and others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Several prizes will be awarded.

The enrolment forms and full particulars have been sent to the following this week:—Bro. T. V. Albert Fernandes, Goa; Bro. Chandrashekara Shetty, Tardeo; Bro. Prabhakar Shetty, Tardeo; Bro. Chandrakant N. Patil, Bombay; Bro. Silvano Pinheiro, Bombay; Bro. Parmanand Idnani, Sukkur, Bro. Mohammad Ali, Nagpur; Bro. Basil R. Periera, Travancore; Bro. Shamshekar G. Babanagree, Sholapur; Sis. Devi Ambdekar, Poona; Sis. Freny Kanga, Lucknow; Sis. Savitri Phatke, Bulsar; Sis. Marian Allaudin, Hyderabad; Sis. Laxmi Bhatt, Ahmedabad.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

MILESTONES *of* SCIENCE

THE largest solar water heater ever built is in successful operation at the Punahou School, Honolulu. The sun's rays heat the water to a high degree. The system covers 308 square feet of roof area and contains 1,400 feet of copper tubing.

THE entire railroad system of Switzerland is now electrified. There is scarcely a village in the country without electric service, and many hotels and private homes cook with electricity. The source of the power is the interconnected chain of hydroelectric generating stations, made possible by the abundance of water from the glaciers and snow fields.

A NEW scale for geometric calculations has been decreed in Germany. The hundredth part of a right angle (90 degrees) has been adopted as the basic unit of angles. Henceforth, right angles in Germany will have 100 instead of 90 degrees. The hundredth part of a degree will be called a minute and the hundredth part of a minute will be called a second. The reform will make it possible to express fractions of degrees in the decimal system.

HALF a million bales of cotton were used last year in the United States in the manufacture of bags and bagging. In co-operation with the North Carolina State College, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington has developed a new use for cotton—a combination open-and-close mesh of fabric for the packing of citrus fruits, potatoes, onions and nuts. Another development is a cotton fabric for reinforcing bituminous surfaced roads.

IN Russia today there are 42,000 women physicians, comprising about half of all the doctors in the country. Only 2,000 of them were educated prior to the revolution. More than 11,000 women work in various research institutions, a figure equal to 29 per cent of the total number of workers in these institutes.

PROF. RUDOLPH GMELIN, of Mannheim, Germany, has reported to the Germany Society of Physicists and Mathematicians the invention of an instrument which detects odors much in the same manner as the human nose. The instrument will be used in tunnels where there is auto traffic in order to determine the amount of impurity in the air due to motor exhaust, and so to regulate the ventilation.

A SELF-SERVICE electric grocery store has been opened in Memphis, Tennessee. Each customer is handed an electric "key" which she inserts into slots opposite the glass-encased food items she wishes. This works a master control mechanism which records each choice. Then when her shopping is completed, the cashier plugs the customer's key into a master socket and the chosen goods slide out of a chute from the storage shelves. An adding machine totals the cost.

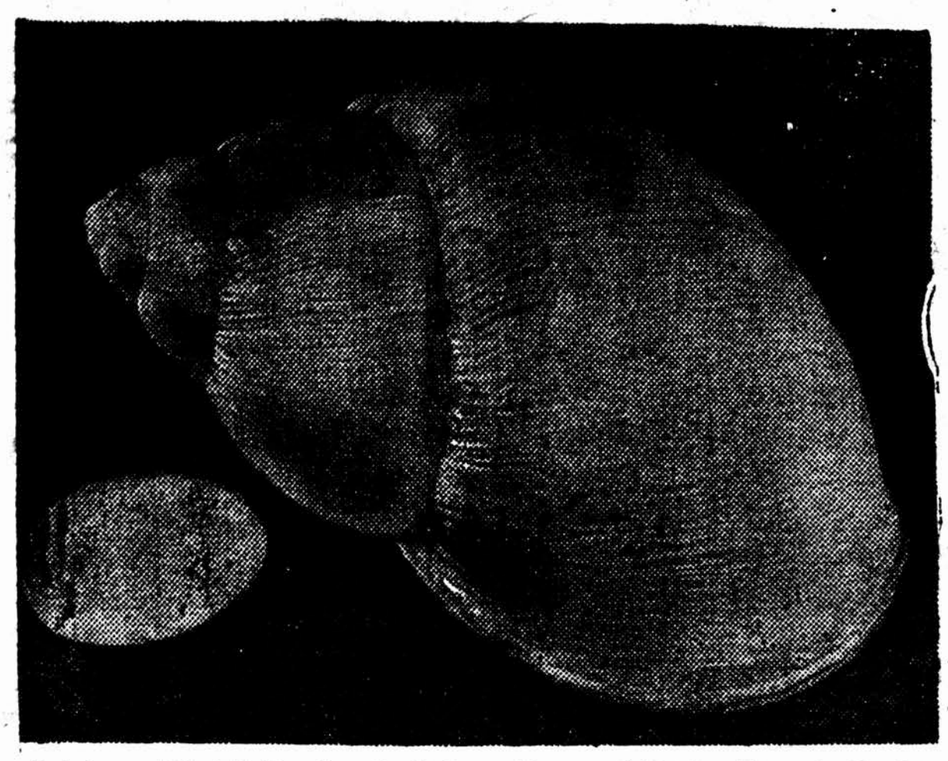
THE Pennsylvania Railroad is developing a new type of locomotive which will be capable of hauling 1,200 tons—a 14-car passenger train—at 100 miles an hour.

ARCHYTOS, who lived 400 years B. C., is the first known inventor of the automaton. His was the flying dove. Almost a thousand years later Friar Bacon is said to have constructed a brazen head that could speak.

IN 1738 Vaucauson made an artificial duck which could imitate many of the functions such as eating, drinking and quacking.

IN 1769 a writing automaton was exhibited in London, and in 1870 a talking machine was exhibited there by Prof. Faber of Vienna.

L. L. CASEL, a French inventor, claims the invention of a device to operate and navigate ships by radio, launch and steer airplanes and fire guns on ships.



Bulmus, a West Indies Sea-Snail, Lays Eggs and Buries Them in Sand or Covers Them with a Leaf, Trusting to the Sun's Warmth to Hatch Them.

A Belt for Cigarettes

THE inventor of the cartridge belt probably never imagined that 60 years later Paris fashion designers would copy his idea by introducing a cigarette belt. The new belt has containers for cigarettes instead of cartridges. The centerpiece is a pouch for matches. The new belts have accommodations for not more than eight cigarettes.

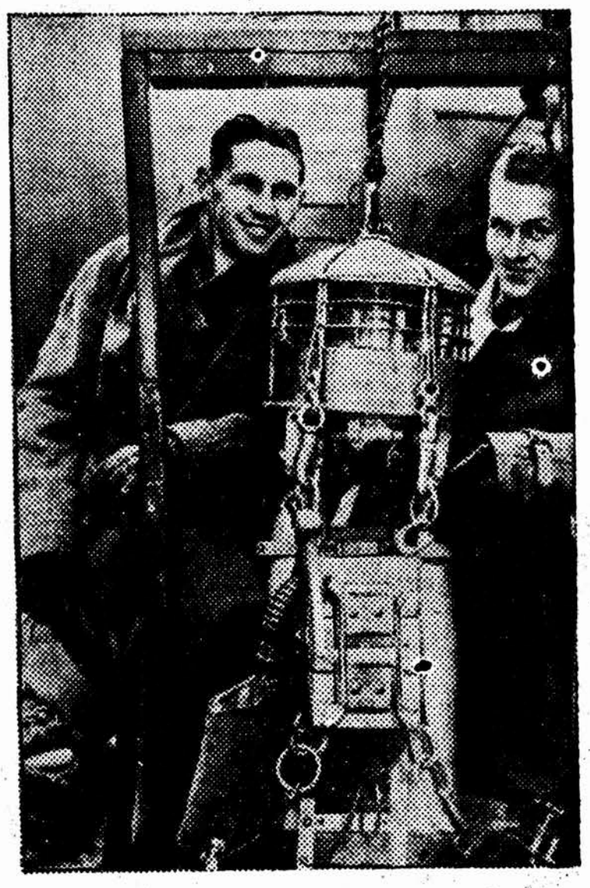
Breaks Deep-Diving Record

USING a home-made diving outfit, Max E. Nohl, of Milwaukee, has succeeded in descending 420 feet into Lake Michigan, and now claims that under favorable circumstances it will be possible to descend to the 500-foot depth. The previous official deep-sea diving record is 306 feet.

Nohl carried his own air supply, breathing a mixture of helium gas and oxygen. The helium permitted him to descend much more rapidly than is usual in diving, although he was forced to ease his drop after the first 200 feet due to a severe earache.

He was under an estimated 600,000 pounds pressure at the 420-foot level. He started his record-breaking dive from the deck of the Coast Guard cutter Antietam, about 25 miles out from Milwaukee.

In the accompanying photograph Nohl is standing at right of the novel diving suit in which he made his record-breaking descent. The suit, which could more accurately be termed a diving bell, is constructed of heavy armor-platte that is capable of withstanding tremendous pressure when the diver is under water.

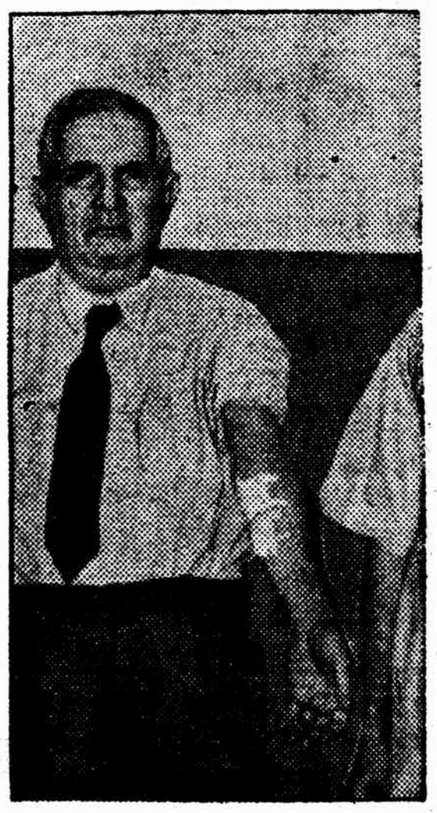


Gambling With Cancer

ONE of the strangest and most heroic experiments in the long battle against cancer has just begun at Havana, Cuba. Dr. Matias Duque, 68-year-old physician, has been inoculated with cancer virus in order to test his theory that the dread affliction of cancer may be transmitted to human beings in that manner.

Dr. Duque is shown in the accompanying photograph with his left arm taped. Beside him stands Dr. Odio De Granda, who prepared the virus and made the inoculation.

Ironically, if Dr. Duque's theory should prove correct, it may mean his own death.



Cause Of Droughts

There are two basic principles in rain production—evaporation which charges the air with moisture, and condensation. Evaporation is important, but condensation much more so in connection with droughts.

The only way that rain can be produced in appreciable amounts is by the air, including the invisible vapor of water, becoming cooled on a large scale. Cooling causes condensation because warm air can hold more moisture, more water vapor, per unit volume than cool air.

The capacity of air, or rather of space, for holding invisible moisture doubles with each increase of 20 deg. F. in temperature. Thus, a cubic foot of saturated air at 80 deg. F., if cooled down to 60 deg. F., must loose by condensation half of its water content, which appears as cloud and rain.

Air cools when rising because it comes under less and less pressure, and therefore expands; the normal fall in temperature for an ascending column of air is 1 deg. earch 183 feet of rise. Nature effects this method cooling in a number of ways, usually on an immense scale. Air moves from place to place over the earth's surface in mass formation. These masses come from two main regions—polar and tropical. These from the Poles are dense, heavy, and relatively cold; those from the Tropics are warmer and lighter.

When polar and tropical air masses meet, the tropical air, being lighter, naturally flows up over the opposing dense air, just as it would flow up a mountain side. As it ascends it expands and cools, and the water vapor is cooled enough to condense and fall as rain. Cooling the water vapor in this way is nature"s method of producing rain in appreciable amounts. It is the only effective way.

Meteorologists explain that when the normal courses of these opposing air masses are disrupted for a considerable period, abnormal conditions, such as droughts result. These processes have a world-wide relation.

Just how and why these abnormal conditions establish themselves and persist so long, meteorologists have not determined.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

Sinister Prophet Exposed

By Sir Whyndhan Childs in "John Bull."

A strange figure, who combines the attributes of a man of the world and one of mystic reverence, recently descended on London.

He gives out that he is no ordinary earthly figure, for he has a divine mission. He has been called on by the Supreme Power to work wonderful things for mere mundane people inhabiting this sordid world.

A man of well over fifty, he wears his hair long but beautifully trimmed. His face wears a wistful expression. A kindly smile lingers over his lips and a long beard adds to his general appearance of benevolence.

He wears flowing robes of velvet, drawn to his body by means of a crimson girdle. He goes bare-foot like the evangelists in scriptural days, with the difference that his toe-nails are beautifully cut and polished.

This "Prophet Christian," as he calls himself, with robes girt about him, might, as far as appearance goes, have well stepped from one of the traditional pictures of the Lake of Galilee during the divine mission of our Lord.

* * *

When he preaches, or, indeed, when he talks to anybody, his big eyes look towards heaven as befits one who might have a divine mission on earth.

"I have come," he told a gathering in West London a short time ago, "to declare the Kingdom of God on Earth."

The "Prophet Christian" has developed the art of the religious mountebank to its highest point. He can always gather an audience round him. He is never without followers.

He has an appealing voice.

He can sense his audience and deliver himself of the most moving sentiments of devotion and appeals to holy life which the impressionable find hard to resist.

And as this is a sordid world where money is needed, these same followers have been known to give freely to their divine leader to enable him to live.

Now he wants to establish a head-quarter from which he can spread his mission of redemption throughout the world.

But who is this "Prophet Christian?"

I find that before he came to London he was to be found at Weston-super-Mare.

There he founded his mission some two months ago.

Why Weston-super-Mare?

For the very good reason that with its broad stretches of sand, distant water, and occasional blue sky, it bore, as he declaimed, the nearest approach he know in England to the Sea of Galilee.

* * *

One could conceivably imagine the disciples themselves walking slowly to and fro on the sand stretches engaged in deep conversation about the marvellous new teachings that had come to the world.

Supporters crowded round the new prophet. He received money and after a stay of a few days, he dramatically made up his mind that Weston-super-Mare was not, after all, the ideal place to establish his mission. He must go elsewhere where he could get the true call to found a "ministry."

First of all, the "call" urged him to Bristol. He obtained more support, but, for some reason best known to himself, did not linger long. Apparently, a bigger "call" brought him to London. He came barefoot, like the prophets of old—or so he says.

Enough of this. "Prophet Christian" is an imposter who is well-known to the police.

They know him as an adventurer who has obtained money by various frauds and misrepresentations disguised under some mission or other of preaching the World.

* * *

And when he made his first appearance on the sands of Weston-super-Mare, declaring his divine mission, and clad in evangelical robes, who would have believed that only a few days before he had been in jail?

Then he was patiently working out a lengthy sentence for fraud.

It was evidently while he served his sentence in Wandsworth Jail that the divine call he is now answering came to him.

Unfortunately, perhaps, the rules and regulation governing prison administration did not permit him to begin his new "ministry" by uplifting the minds of his fellow-convicts.

Previous to the sentence, the police had informed the court that the man led a "double life," and the judge decided he was "a danger to the public."

No further comment is necessary.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Grandpa gnashed his toothless gums indignantly.

"There's far too much bad language used by the younger generation," he wheezed. "Now, when I was a boy things were different——"

"Well," said his grandson, "I think we are much better to-day than in your time—better than they were thousands of years ago even the babies swore in the golden days."

"How do you make that out?" gasped grandpa.

"Why," replied the youngster, "it says in the Bible that Job cursed the day he was born."

* * *

The manufacturers of a certain well-known brand of patent medicine recently received a letter from a grateful woman who had been a customer.

"Four weeks ago," she wrote, "I was so run down that I could not even spank the baby. After taking three bottles of your tonic I am able to thrash my husband in addition to my other housework. Thank you!"

* * *

Dad had spent a couple of hours collecting worms from the lawn.

"I've no time to destroy them just now," he explained to his wife before he went out. "I'll get rid of them when I come back."

A little later, four-year-old Bobby came in with the air of one who had done his good deed for the day.

"I've got rid of all the worms for daddy, mum. I've dug a great big hole in the garden, and buried the lot."

* * *

The telephone bell as the police station went ting-a-ling.

"I say," said a weary voice, "do you know where Miss Chinwag lives, inspector? There's been a burglar in her house for over three hours and she's been talking to him.'"

"I'll send an officer over right away. Is that Miss Chinwag speaking?"

"No," came the sleepy voice. "it's the burglar."

* * *

The gang of men was at work on a new building, and, for a change, the foreman seemed to be out of the way.

Jack thought this a good opportunity to slip back home for a cup of tea, as his house was just round the corner.

Two minutes later he was back, panting and mopping his brow.

"Well," asked one of his workmates, "what happened?"

"It was just like this," Jack explained. 'I'd just got to the gate and was walking up the path, quiet like, when I see the foreman standin' in the front room kissin' my wife."

"Heavens!" came the reply. "I'm sorry to hear that, Jack,".

"Oh, that's all right!" remarked Jack. "I managed to slip away without 'im seein' me!"

* * *

An absent-minded film producer walking along Wardour Street was stopped by an alms-seeker, who related to him a thrilling sob story.

"Try to work out a happy ending," said the producer, "and bring the script to me next week."

* * *

George took his best girl for a spin on his new random, and after going a short distance he felt exhausted. Stopping for a rest, he noticed the girl examining the pedals, but he was really astonished when she asked: "What are these for, Georgie?"

A class of boys was undergoing an examination in Scripture. The subject was the Good Samaritan.

"And why do you think the priest and the Levite, after looking at him, passed by on the other side?"

"Because they saw he had been robbed already," suggested little Tommy.

* * *

Mr. Jones (proudly): "They made me foreman of the jury to-day."

Mrs. Jones: "That's a bit of a come down isn't it, when you're a works-manager."

* * *

"You once kept a cook for a whole month, you say?"

"Yes.

"Wonderful! How did you manage it?"

"Why, we were cruising on a houseboat, and she couldn't swim.

* * *

"Why do you wear rubber gloves when cutting hair?" asked the customer.

"Well, sir," said the barber. "I don't want our celebrated hair restorer to grow hair on my hands."

He sold a bottle.

Mother: "Jimmy, why don't you put your hand in front of your mouth when you yawn?"

Jimmy: "No fear! I bit myself the last time I did that."

* * *

Admirer: "Adored one, may I print a kiss upon your lips?"

Phyllis: "Well—er—yes; you may print it, but you mustn't publish it."

* * *

Willie: "What be 'ee thinking Lizzy?"

Lizzy: "Nothing much, Willie."

Willie: "Why don't 'ee think of me?"

Lizzy: "I were, Willie."

* * *

A little boy had been reported to his father for stealing apples from the stall outside a fruiterer's shop, and the parent was pointing out the evils of theft.

"My boy," he said, "you must have known it is dishonest to steal. And, in any case, didn't your conscience tell you the man was watching?"

He: "Tell me, darling, who was the fathead who said you couldn't drive?"

She: "The coroner."

* * *

A traveller stopped to chat with a farmer who had a number of men at work in the fields.

"Most of these men are ex-soldiers," explained the farmer.

"Indeed!" said the traveller. "Were any of them officers?"

"Two of them. One was a private, and that fellow beyond him was a corporal. But the man beyond him was a major, and that man over in the corner was a colonel," replied the farmer.

"Indeed! And are they all good men?"

"Well," said the farmer, "the private is a first-class man, and the corporal's pretty good, too."

"But what about the major and the colonel?"

"The major's only so-so," the farmer replied with some hesitation.

"And the colonel?"

"Well, I'm not going to say a word against a man who has been a colonel in the army, but I've made up my mind about one thing. I'm not going to hire any generals!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Lummy, George, you must have run right over the body of that poor beast."

"Jack is a funny chap—he must smoke even under water."

Customer: "Haven't you a suit with the seat a bit higher?"

"You got first prize in arithmetic. Now what is the age of a person born in 1898?"

"Man or woman, sir?"

"What is that fellow doing?"

"He is trying to tune the wires to A—he used to be a piano tuner."

Each man to his taste.

The angler proposes marriage.

THE ARCHER

An Archer From Bhadrachalam.

(Photo by Y. S. Hirlekar).

"Brawn."

(Babu Udtal, Athlete.)

"At Ease." "Dormant Strength". "The Sower."

(Posed by Manik Edekar, well-known athlete).

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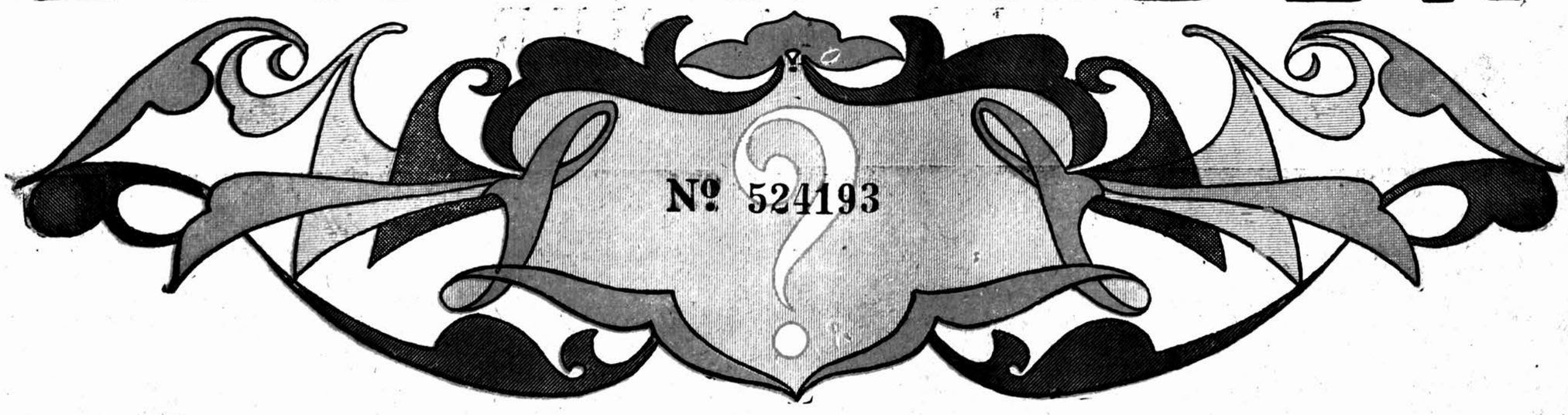

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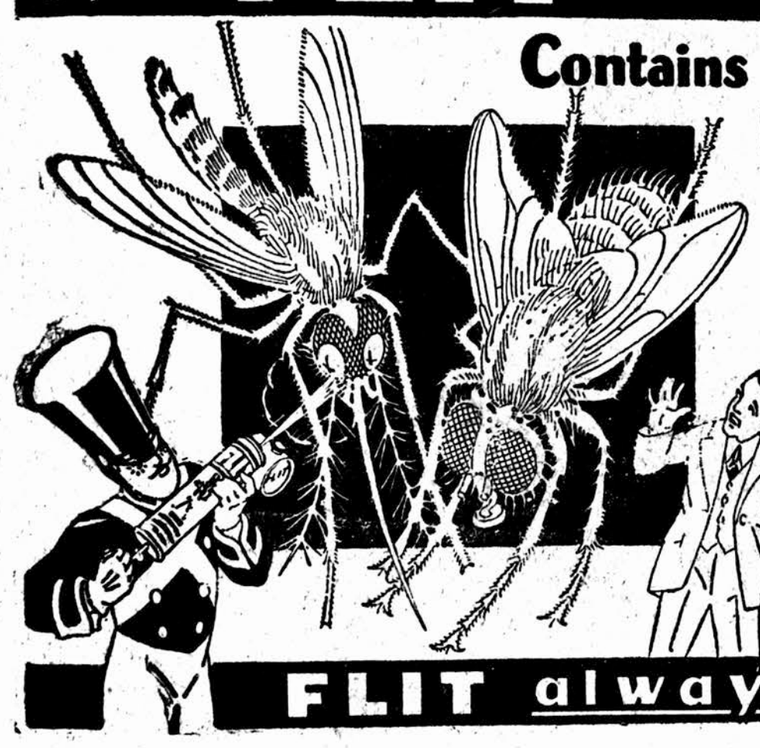

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